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WARDER FAMILY

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Virginia, Kentucky
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Warder.

WALTER WARDER

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A HISTORY AND GENEALOGY

of

THE WARDER FAMILY

IN VIRGINIA, KENTUCKY
AND ILLINOIS



By WALTER WARDER
CAIRO, ILLINOIS

Some Historical Notes *and* Biographical Sketches *of the* Warder Family In England and America

THE author of these Notes does not have for his object the compilation of a complete and accurate genealogy of the Warder Family, neither in England, where it originated, nor in America, to which country certain of its descendants emigrated long before the Revolutionary War and became among the pioneers and first settlers of Virginia and Kentucky. Most, if not all of the Warders, in the United States, can trace their ancestry back to a very few of these pioneers from England. The name is not a common one like the Wards or Wardens or other similar names. A careful examination of the directories in the large cities will disclose but limited numbers bearing the name of Warder. However, these early settlers have, in the course of four or five generations, left many descendants, the greater number of whom are residents of the states of Virginia and Kentucky. It would require the expenditure of far more time and labor than the writer has at his disposal to prepare a genealogy that would give the names and relationship of all the offshoots of the family. For that reason he will attempt no such formidable and impossible task.

It will be his purpose to show the origin of the Warder family in and around Wiltshire, in the Western part of England. Sir Chiodoke Warder was Knighted in the year 1585. The Book of Heraldry by John Guiliam, Pursivant at Arms, London, England, 1742, says: "Arms were granted to Sir Chiodoke Warder, who was

the cousin and heir of John Warder of Westbury, Wiltshire, in the County of Wiltshire, England, 1585." Part I page 196.

Descended from this Sir Chiodoke Warder was Sir Philip Warder, bearing arms, the first of the clan to emigrate to America. He married Mary Fairfax and together with her brothers, Thomas and William Fairfax, they emigrated to America and settled in Charles County, Maryland. They had three sons, Joseph, born December 5, 1752, Philip and Walter. My information through family sources is that Walter went to Boston and there engaged in the shipping business. Philip with his brother, Joseph, after the Revolutionary War, emigrated to Virginia and settled in Fairfax and Fauquier Counties. The records of the Surrogate's Court of Charles County, Maryland, gives a list of the citizens of Baltimore who signed, in the year 1778, the Oath of Allegiance to the State of Maryland and the new government of the United States. Prominent in this list of patriots stand the names of Thomas Fairfax, William Fairfax and Philip Warder, the names standing together and evidently signed at the same time, a circumstance strongly corroborating the fact of their relationship.

The Revolutionary Records of the Maryland Historical Society show that Joseph Warder, the son of Philip and Mary (Fairfax) Warder was enrolled as a Revolutionary soldier in the military company commanded by Captain Hugh

Garner, of Charles County, Maryland, his name being 34th on the list. This was in 1779.

The above facts have been ascertained and satisfactorily established by very careful personal and expert examiners of the original records and sources of information. They have been accepted by the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution as satisfactory evidence for admission of the descendants of Joseph Warder, Sr., for membership in those orders based on his military service in the Revolutionary War. Many of the female descendants of this Joseph Warder are members of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Prior to his enlistment, Joseph Warder, Sr., who was born December 5th, 1752, was, on December 23rd, 1773, married in Charles County, Maryland, to Esther Ford, who was born April 13th, 1755.

A short time after the Revolution, Joseph Warder and his wife, Esther, together with his brother, Philip Warder, and probably the brothers, Thomas and William Fairfax, following their relative, Lord Fairfax, emigrated from Maryland to Fairfax County, Virginia, and the adjoining County of Fauquier.

The following children were born to Joseph Warder and Esther (Ford) Warder:

Joseph Warder, Sr., was born December 5th, 1752.

Esther Ford was born April 13th, 1755.

They were married December 23rd, 1773.

They had children:

William Warder, the first born, died in infancy.

John Warder was born September 9th, 1775. Minister. Married Ann Elliott, daughter of Judge Elliott of Virginia.

Mary Warder was born January 18th, 1777. Married Zachary Quesenberry.

Henry Warder was born January 24th, 1779. Died in infancy.

Joseph Warder, Jr., was born October 17th, 1781. Married Fanny Elliott of Virginia. Revolutionary ancestor.

Elizabeth Warder was born February 1st, 1784. Married Clement Hitch.

William Warder was born January 8th, 1786. Minister. Married Margaret Morehead, sister of Gov. C. S. Morehead.

Walter Warder was born December 13th, 1787. Minister. Married Mary Madox of Glasgow, Kentucky.

Elisha Warder was born October 19th, 1789. No record of Elisha's marriage.

Sarah Warder was born July 4th, 1792. Married Robert Ritchie.

Judith Warder was born January 3rd, 1795. Married Hayden Trigg.

Henry Warder was born December 28th, 1796. Married Louisa Page.

Esther Warder was born March 10th, 1798. Married H. Caloway.

The above entries of births are copied from the original Family Bible of Joseph and Esther (Ford) Warder, and all of them have been carefully certified. Two of the sons, Walter and William, in the year 1807, being then respectively 20 and 21 years of age, left Fauquier County, Virginia, and travelled on horseback across the mountains of Virginia and Kentucky, joining the great rush of Virginians who from about the year 1800, had poured, in constantly increasing numbers, to take up the rich land in the beautiful blue grass country of Kentucky, just opening up for settlement after years of fighting by the early pioneer hunters to redeem it from the bloody and warlike Indians who had long claimed it as their hunting ground.

This prospecting brought the two adventurous Virginians to Barren County, Kentucky, where they were so charmed with the richness of the land, the beauty of the scenery, the boundless expanse of waving blue grass and the substantial character of the new settlers, mostly from their own native State of Virginia, including many surviving veterans of the Revolutionary War, that they at once wrote back to the family in Fauquier County, urging them all to join them without delay to settle and enter the land in this wonderful and favored region. The arguments of the brothers must have been strong and convincing for we find that in a very short time, being in the year 1807, Joseph Warder and all the rest of his family decided to leave the old home of the Warder and Fairfax families once and for all and to cast their fate with the two sons in Kentucky, which was then often known as the new Virginia.

They selected lands for their new homes in the County of Barren, a few miles east of Glasgow, the County Seat. Here they opened up

their farms and entered upon the life of the pioneer settlers in the wilderness.

They had come of a fine race of ancestors and they made sturdy and exemplary citizen. They were highly regarded in the community and for many years they and their descendants occupied the lands where they first settled.

Many of them sleep in an old burying ground on one of the farms originally settled by them. It is near the old Dripping Springs Baptist Church of which the family were all members.

On the front wall of the County Court House, in the City of Glasgow, the County Seat of Barren County, there is a bronze tablet erected by the Daughters of the Revolution in memory of the 46 veterans of the Revolutionary War who are buried in Barren County. On this is the name of Joseph Warder.

These Warders seem to have been a deeply religious people, most generally leading Christian lives as devoted members of the Church. In England and in Virginia, before the Revolution, and before public sentiment had become embittered against the mother country, they had adhered and supported the Protestant Episcopal Church of England, known also by the name of the Anglican Church.

About that time there swept through Virginia a great revival of religion led by the Baptist denomination and by reason of the adherence of the Curates and Rectors of the Anglican Church to the British cause, thousands of its members in Virginia, through patriotic motives and sentiment, severed their connection with the Episcopal Church and became ardent members of the Missionary Baptist Church. This was the course pursued by the Virginia Warders.

They must have been very earnest Christians for we find that in the year 1807, shortly after their settlement in their new home, they united with the Dripping Spring Baptist Church located in their neighborhood. The first church house was built of logs and has long since disappeared, but the Dripping Spring still flows on, a beautiful fountain of pure and sparkling water as the writer who recently visited it can testify.

In 1809 the Warders, with other of their neighbors, entered into the constitution of a church known as the Mount Pisgah Missionary Baptist Church, of which the Rev. Ralph Petty became the pastor.

This history, however much it may be imperfect, and lacking in many details which, if known, would add greatly to its interest and value, is yet fairly descriptive of a family of several generations of pioneers, such pioneers as were forceful and constructive in forming our institutions and laying the foundations for our country's future greatness.

It will be interesting here to note the character of the times and the circumstances surrounding this family at the period of its advent into Kentucky.

The Kentucky country had, in the years immediately succeeding the year 1800, just emerged from a long and bloody struggle to conquer the cruel and vengeful Indians, and though some remained they had ceased to impede the tide of frontier immigration. The conquest of the Indians accomplished, the conquest of the soil was now begun by these settlers from Virginia with the zeal and enthusiasm of crusaders of civilization.

Theodore Roosevelt says in his history of the Winning of the West of these pioneers: "The bulk of the settlers were men of sterling worth; fit to be pioneer fathers of a mighty and beautiful state. They possessed the courage that enabled them to defy outside foes, together with the rough, practical common-sense that enabled them to establish a simple but effective form of government, so as to preserve order among themselves. To succeed in the wilderness it was necessary to possess not only daring but also patience and the capacity to endure grinding toil. These pioneers were hunters and husbandmen. Each, by the aid of his axe and brand, cleared his patch of corn in the forest close to some swift flowing stream, or pure sparkling spring, and by his skill with the rifle won from canebrake and woodland the game on which his family lived until the first crop was grown." Winning of the West, Vol. I, page 219.

There are two most powerful factors in the formation of character and the development of manhood, heredity and environment, and in both of these the Warder family was highly favored and fairly typical of the forces underlying the development of the country and the organization of society.

We have briefly traced the heredity evolution of this Warder family from its earliest origin in England and Virginia to its final set-

tlement in Barren County, Kentucky. The claim that their ancestors were among the "First Families of Virginia," a phrase often used, is well authenticated by record evidence and it stands undisputed and accepted.

The writer feels sure that it will be of interest to the reader of these notes, especially if he be a descendant of that family, to recall and review something of the environments of these Virginia forefathers both prior to and at the time of their removal to Kentucky. In searching the various sources of information on this subject I have found no better description of the early settlers who came from Virginia to Kentucky than that given by Professor Shaler in his *History of Kentucky*. He says: "The original settlement brought to the soil of Virginia a well chosen representation of English people. At the time of the Revolution Virginia was the most populous, and in many ways the richest of all the colonies. Her population was nearly all agricultural and less dependent on the outer world than any of the American settlements. The institution of slavery made her able to send a large part of her white men into the field when they were called to arms. This population was in excellent condition for military duty. Her considerable service in the French War together with her long struggle with the Indians in her own dominion and in North Carolina had kept her accustomed to arms; moreover, their habits of field sports contributed to this training. Virginia furnished a larger share of soldiers than any other of the colonies except Massachusetts, during the Revolution. Nearly all of her loyal, able-bodied folk saw service during the war, both in the field and in the more difficult paths of legislation. She sprang at once into a marvelous activity. Men who had not exhibited the ability for statecraft and leadership petty and hampered politics of the colony showed at once an amazing capacity for broad-minded statesmanship and the higher work of the soldier. The seven years of war had sufficed to awaken the long-dormant energies of the people. Every hour of the struggle was fertile in intellectual growth. To the end they had given a larger share of vigorous and able men than had perhaps sprung from any equal population of the race. It seems likely that it can be accounted for in part by the inheritance of culture, the united life of a homoge-

nous people and the strong control that natural leaders had upon the society in which they dwelt."

"The conditions of a community at the close of a long and successful war are peculiarly favorable for the making of new colonies; and it is natural that at this time Virginia, no longer herself a colony, but a State where the choicest land had long been taken up and cultivated, should have been permeated by the colonizing spirit."

"The pioneering fever was still in the blood and ready for an opportunity to reassert itself once more. These circumstances led to a very large exodus of her population to the new fields of the West."

"The recently founded settlements in Kentucky, begun ten years before, had gone far enough to prove that land in abundance and of excellent quality could be had for the trouble of possessing it. Every ambitious spirit, every man who had within him the sense of power necessary for the arduous work of facing the dangers of a wilderness where he would have to battle for everything, with nature and the savage, sought these new fields. It is to these conditions that the new settlements beyond the Alleghanies owed the most of the population that came to them in the years immediately following the Revolution. A small part of the Kentucky settlers came from southern Maryland and from central North Carolina, sections essentially like that of Virginia in their general aspect."

"By far the most important element of the Kentucky colonists came from the soldiers who were disbanded at the close of the war with Great Britain. The number of Revolutionary soldiers who emigrated to Kentucky may be judged by the fact that in 1840, nearly 60 years after the termination of that struggle, the pension returns show that there were about 900 of those veterans still living in the State, their ages according to the record, varying from 70 to 100 years. This was of course but a small part of the host who had found a dwelling place in the state. Probably at least ten times this number had gone to their graves. Such men were, by their native strength and their deeds the natural leaders in the new settlements, both in peace and war. The Kentucky spirit, the offspring of the Revolutionary War, was elsewhere over-

whelmed by the tide of commercial life; here it lived on, fed by tradition and by a nearly continuous combat down to the time of the Rebellion."

"We have now traced in brief outline the conditions of the people who made the Commonwealth of Kentucky from the time of their settlement in this country to the exodus into Kentucky."

"We have seen that in the beginning they were mainly Englishmen, who came voluntarily to America, not generally under the pressure of political or religious persecution, but with a view to bettering their conditions. It was doubtless, on the whole, a selection of the best country blood of the mother land. From this picked people, after a century or more of development in Virginia, a second selection was made to found the Virginia of the West. As before noted, such a budding of a new state from an old colony has hardly a precedent in the history of America. Most of the other states have been settled by an admixture of people from different states and sections including foreign nations.

"In Kentucky, on the other hand, we find nearly pure English blood, mainly drawn through the Old Dominion and altogether from districts that shared the Virginia conditions."

"It is moreover, the largest body of pure English folk that has, speaking generally, been separated from the mother country for two hundred years."

"We see, therefore, how interesting is the problem of Kentucky population."

Shaler's History of Kentucky, pages 18-27.

"The history of Kentucky is at once unique and attractive. It begins like a romance, thrilling in tales of heroic deeds and exciting adventures. From the earliest settlement of the state, all through the crises in its own life and the life of the nation, Kentucky has held an honored position, and has produced men of great and noble character. None but the brave dared or desired to risk the perils of these untried forests; therefore Kentucky was founded by men of forceful qualities, remarkable as well for strength of mind as for endurance of body."

Kinkead's History of Kentucky.

The writer has endeavored in the foregoing pages to give a brief but true perspective of the background and environments of the Warder

family at the date of its removal from Virginia to Kentucky, in 1807.

The descendants of Joseph Warder, Sr., the Revolutionary ancestor, and his wife, Esther Ford, at once became an active part of the new pioneer community, all of them to prove good and substantial citizens and members of society; some of them to become prominent and influential in the history of Kentucky and other states. Originally, before and after the Revolutionary War, they had been members and adherents of the Anglican Church, but owing to their patriotic sentiment and loyalty to the cause of Independence they were swept, with vast numbers of Virginia Episcopalians, into the Baptist Church which about that time was the leader in a great revival of religion within the entire state. In politics it is needless to say they were Whigs at that time, though in later times many of them joined the Democratic Party.

It has often been asked of the writer why this Warder family became alienated from the church of their English and early Virginia ancestors. The reason is not far to seek. We have seen that during the Revolutionary War, the Warders, Philip and the brothers, Thomas and William Fairfax, as shown by the Court records of Baltimore, had taken and recorded their oath of allegiance to support the new state and national government and had ceased to be subjects of Great Britain. It is a fact of history that most of the English curates and rectors and many of the members of the Episcopal Church in Virginia were avowed tories and in sympathy with the mother country. The popular feeling against tithing and other oppressive legal requirements of the established church created an intense feeling of antagonism to it and led to its disestablishment as a state church and substituted absolute freedom of religious action and equality of all church denominations under the law.

A great revival of religion, as before stated, had been led by the Baptists which made that denomination first in point of numbers and influence. Joseph Warder, Sr., and Esther Ford, while residing in Fauquier County, became members of the Thumb Run Baptist Church then under the charge of John Munroe as pastor.

Probably all of their children and family had joined the Baptist Church with them, excepting

Walter and William, the two young adventurers who had crossed the mountains on horseback to locate a home beyond the Alleghanies.

In the year 1807 and shortly after their arrival in Barren County, all the adult members of the family, including the young sons, Walter and William, then just coming to manhood age, became members of the Dripping Spring Baptist Church, then under the pastoral care of Rev. Robert Stockton, an able and distinguished preacher who had also, some time before, emigrated from Virginia and had become one of the leading ministers of the Green River Association. They had doubtless known him in Virginia and it may be inferred that it was largely through his influence that the family came to Barren County. It is also probable that his advice and encouragement had much to do with inducing three of the sons, Walter, William and John, very shortly after, to enter the work of the ministry.

In 1809, for reasons of convenience perhaps, the members of the Warder family and some of their immediate neighbors entered into the constitution of the Mount Pisgah Baptist Church which was near their home.

The historian gives this brief epitaph of the founders of the family: "Here the parents, Joseph and Esther, remained faithful church members till the Master took them home." Such the brief and simple annals of these worthy pioneers. History and tradition has left few and faint records of their daily lives and few are the monuments that mark where these "forefathers of the forest lie."

They left five sons, John, Joseph, Henry, William and Walter. Of these, three, John, Wil-

liam and Walter, became Baptist ministers. John went to Missouri while William and Walter gave their lives to the work in Kentucky.

Walter and William became bright and shining lights in the church, noted and distinguished in the history of the state as pioneer founders and builders of the Baptist Church in Northern Kentucky.

Especially is this true of Rev. Walter Warder, who removed to Mason County, near Maysville.

As the story in his life is both interesting and dramatic, the writer feels justified in giving it space and prominence in these memoirs, in order that his descendants, wherever they may be, may learn of his fine character, his great ability, his remarkable career and his lifelong devotion to the cause of Christian religion. His name well deserves to be rescued from oblivion. A century and a quarter is a long time and the records of the past are soon obliterated by the hand of time.

It is a source of regret that so little remains to fill in the details of this story of a life.

My information has been gathered from a variety of sources but mainly from my own patient investigations covering a number of years and from such historical sources, consisting of church and family records and biographical sketches as I have, with much effort, been able to find and examine. In this connection I mention especially Benedict's History of the Baptists in America, Spencer's History of the Kentucky Baptists, and Rev. Z. T. Cody's History of the Mays Lick Baptist Church.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF REV. WALTER WARDER

Rev. Walter Warder was born in Fauquier County, Virginia, December 13th, 1787, the fourth son of Joseph and Esther Ford Warder. He was barely twenty years of age when the family removed from Fauquier County, Virginia, to Barren County, Kentucky, and they settled near the present city of Glasgow, the county seat. Little is known of his early boyhood life but from the prominence and social position of

the family in Virginia it is certain that his early training was not neglected. While probably not a graduate of college or university it is recorded that he made good use of such facilities for education as were afforded by the intelligent and advanced community in which he grew up to manhood. Such of his writings as remain show that he wrote a beautiful hand and had command of good and forceful English. He was by

no means a rude or uncultured frontiersman. A biographer says of him: "The things he wrote will never cease to be readable."

The same writer says of him that his acquisitions were greatly supplemented and augmented by wide reading and persistent and continuous study throughout the entire period of his ministry. His biographer also says he was of handsome appearance and impressive and winning manners. His early years had been spent among the very best of Virginia people directly descended from the earlier English settlers. We may think of him at this time of his life, as being fond of outdoor sports, so characteristic of his English and Virginia contemporaries, including hunting and the then popular diversion of the fox-chase. He was recognized as a well-born and well-bred gentleman in the society of his day and country.

In the latter part of the winter of 1807, we are told in Rev. Spencer's History of Kentucky Baptists, that Walter and his elder brother, William, entered into a covenant to seek the salvation of their souls. Soon after this William set out on a journey to Virginia. On his return the brothers met with great joy. They had both found what they sought, peace in Christian faith. They were both baptized on the same day in 1808. Walter came up out of the water a preacher. "He immediately commenced to declare what great things the Lord had done for his soul and to exhort others to turn to Christ and live."

On December 7th, 1807, he had married Mary Maddox, daughter of Samuel Maddox, a substantial citizen of Barren County.

In 1809, he with members of his family and some of their neighbors entered into the constitution of the Mount Pisgah Missionary Baptist Church.

He was regularly ordained as a minister in the year 1811, and shortly thereafter was called to the pastoral charge of the Dover Baptist Church, in Barren County, near his home. Of his ministry there we know but little. Benedict's History of the Baptists in America tells us that the Green River Association was held at Dripping Spring Church, in Barren County, July in 1812. Jacob Locke was Moderator and Walter Warder, Clerk. He was accredited to the church at Dover with 75 members. While his church was a small one in point of numbers it

was one of 33 churches constituting the Green River Association containing 2,499 communicants. That he was named as Clerk of this large body indicates that his first year in the ministry had been successful and that he had already won recognition and distinction among his co-laborers in that section of Kentucky.

However satisfactory might have been his surroundings at Dover, a great change was very soon to come in his life and fortunes. He was soon to be called to enter upon a new and a wider field for his future growth and development. His way of life was to broaden. No longer a hunter of game he was to become a hunter of men's souls. He was to sound forth the gospel trumpet calling men to follow the cross of Christ. He won multitudes of men and women to embrace the cause of religion and the church.

It will be of interest and an aid to the reader in following the story of his life to briefly consider the country and place to which he was to transfer the field of his ministerial activities. In the year 1813 Jeremiah Vardeman and William Warder had visited the Baptist Church of Mayslick, in Mason County, Kentucky, and held a series of meetings which had caused a great revival of religion and had added 150 converts to the church. William's brother, Walter, then only 26 years old, had preached a few times during this revival. At the close of the meetings the Church first called William Warder, who declined their invitation. They then gave his brother, Walter, a call to take the pastoral charge of their church, which he accepted.

Mason County has an interesting place in the building of the West and in the history of Kentucky. It was established in 1788 by the Legislature of Virginia and was the eighth of the nine counties which existed in 1792, when Kentucky was separated from the mother state and admitted into the Union. The soil, based on limestone, is deep, rich and highly productive; much of it is the finest quality of blue grass land, not surpassed in the world." Collier's History of Kentucky. The county seat was first at Washington, a few miles from Mayslick. Maysville was afterwards the county seat. Up to 1800 it was known as Limestone. From the very beginning of western settlement, Limestone had been the landing place and port of entry where the army of emigrants from the Eastern

and Northern states first landed. It was from there what was known as the Old Buffalo Trail led, by way of Mayslick, Washington and the Lower Blue Lick Springs, 65 miles to Lexington, along what afterwards became the celebrated Maysville and Lexington Turnpike. It was the trail over which came the most of the settlers, by way of the Ohio River, into the interior of Kentucky.

In 1812 Maysville was only a small frontier town but it was a point of intense activity as the gateway into the rich blue grass meadows of Kentucky. Mayslick was a little village, or settlement, a few miles southeast of Maysville, both named from James May, who entered the land on which they were located. Mayslick was so named from a salt spring where in early days salt was made by the Indians and first settlers.

Here Walter Warder, the young preacher, found a new world far different from the quiet backwoods surroundings of Dover and Scags Creek, in Barren County. A continuous procession of emigrants, settlers, hunters, surveyors, Indians, scouts, prospectors and adventurers poured along this trail, making an exciting and ever changing drama of life in the great West.

Mason County had already come into prominence by reason of its strategic location, the richness of its soil and the beauty of its landscape. Besides the Virginians, a considerable number of the settlers had come from New England and had brought with them their well known enthusiasm for education. Professor Shaler says: "The effect of their presence was seed in the rapid development of education in this section. Mason County became the best schooled county in the State, and from it came a large number of teachers, educators, statesmen, lawyers, orators and other scholarly men."

The town of Mayslick was located in the best part of Mason County, between Washington Court House and Maysville and but a few miles from those places.

On October 15th, 1804, Robert McMillan deposed: "That Mayslick or May's Spring was, in early days, one of the finest places on the north side of Licking River, and as much talked of; it lay on the Buffalo Trail, leading out from Limestone to the Lower Blue Licks Springs and was much noted as a camping ground and also noted as being troubled with Indians."

The scholarly divine and traveller, Timothy Flint, in his Letters from America, wrote: "To the south of Limestone is a rich table land diversified by gentle slopes and moderate eminences. Mayslick is a small village a few miles south of Limestone. A rich soil and a fine undulated surface unite in forming a neighborhood truly delightful. The most florid descriptions of Kentucky have conveyed to my mind no idea of a country finer naturally than this."

Cumings' Tour of the West says of this area: "The country on every side appears to be better improved than I have observed in any part of America."

General Levi Todd, of Lexington, in 1784, deposed, "That from 1779 to that date, Mayslick has been a place of much note. It was for some years called May's Spring after the large spring near the Buffalo Trail or road."

The original settlers of Mayslick, who floated down the Ohio from the East, were three brothers, Abraham, Cornelius and Isaac Drake, John Shotwell and David Morris. They purchased from James May 1,400 acres of land of great beauty and fertility upon which they laid out their farms and built their rude homes. The land was purchased in common but they afterwards divided it into separate tracts in such a manner that each had a corner in the lick or salt spring from which their salt was manufactured. They worked hard and soon were rich and prosperous. They were strong men of sterling worth and their names and the names of their descendants became prominent and distinguished in the history of Kentucky and the West. All of these first settlers were Baptists and in 1789, shortly after their arrival, they organized the Mayslick Baptist Church afterwards to play an important part in the religious history of the State. One of the officiating ministers on that occasion was James Garrard, who afterwards served two terms as Governor of the State. The tradition is that the church was constituted in David Morris's barn, in which the congregation met for worship until a suitable building was erected. He often conducted the services.

In this connection it is of interest to briefly note the religious tendencies in that country, at or about that particular time. Professor Shaler says of the Baptists in Kentucky: "The first ministers of the gospel were almost always

Baptists, who with their usual valor entered the state with the earliest settlers. In 1780 a vigorous immigration of that faith took place. When the Revolution was over and the trek of immigration was at its flood, it brought a host of Baptist preachers with it.

The Baptists were the original pioneers of Kentucky, and to this day they hold the first place in its churches.

Of the religious tendencies of that time Professor Shaler further says: "The first years after the beginning of 1800 were eventful ones in Kentucky. The long pause in warfare had given a chance for the minds of the people to turn into other more peaceful channels. The first work of this social change was a great increase in the religious sentiment. The revivals were frequent and caused much excitement amongst all classes. These exciting revivals had their psychological and mental culture. Thousands who never otherwise would have been taken from the life of the day obtained an insight into the depths of the problems of existence which could come to them in no other way; a large part of them got it from effects that lasted all their lives. No one who remembers the people who owed their conversion to this time can doubt that on the whole it was a blessed influence which the endless combats of thirty years had put upon the people." Shaler's History of Kentucky, Page 147.

Such were the good influences and happy environment that welcomed our Walter Warder, the young Virginian, who had come to make his home at Mayslick and to later take a leading and an active part in the growth of the village and all of Mason County. Later his work and personal influence were to extend to a wide territory in Northern Kentucky and to leave their imprint on a vast number of his fellow countrymen.

That Joseph Warder, Sr., father of the Baptist ministers, Walter, William and John Warder, after he emigrated to Kentucky from Virginia, became a man of considerable estate and the owner of extensive tracts of fine lands in the neighborhood of Glasgow, is evidenced by the following copies of the Court Records of Barren County, Kentucky:

WILL OF JOSEPH WARDER, SR., OF
GLASGOW, KY.

I, Joseph Warder, Sr., by the Grace of God, Amen, feeling my mortality and viewing my approaching end do, by these presents make and ordain this my Last Will and Testament, to wit:

FIRST: That the division line agreed on between me and my son John Warder, of the land purchased from James William Morgan and run by Daniel Curd, which division line is the lower line of Willis Settles' tract of land purchased of John Warder and continuing the same direction to Page Quesenberry's corner on Beaver Creek, a few poles above the mouth of Swearingen's Fork, be legally constituted the division line between us.

SECOND: I hereby acknowledge a deed made to my son Joseph Warder for the land on which he now lives, the course and distances specified in the above named deed.

THIRDLY: I acknowledge as a deed of gift, held by my son Henry Warder, for 200 acres of land, the land on which I now live, which deed was first made to my son William Warder, and on the 2nd day of December, 1820, his name was stricken out and Henry Warder's inserted, and it is my will that should there not be 200 acres in the courses and distances, or any part of the lines fall short on a resurvey that the same be made good to him at the rate of eight dollars per acre.

FOURTHLY: It is my will that my son Henry Warder shall have my servants, Rachael, Mahala and Harry, all of my household and kitchen furniture, also my stock of horses and cattle by his paying \$450.00 in one and two years after a regular record of this will is made to my executors for the benefit of my children hereafter named.

FIFTHLY: I will and ordain that property purchased by Henry Warder at Zacheus Quesenberry's sale to satisfy an execution in favor of S. V. and H. T. Murrell, which property I have purchased of Henry, consisting of four feather beds and furniture, four tables, one bureau and bookcase, one dozen chairs, four pairs of andirons, one cupboard and furniture, one sugar chest, two tea-boards, two looking glasses, one kitchen furniture, together with seventy dollars, to be placed in the hands of Daniel

Quesenberry whom I appoint Trustee to be by them appointed for the support of my daughter, Mary Quesenberry, and her children, furthermore it is my will that her husband shall have no control over nor dispose of any part thereof nor that it be in any way liable for his debts contracted heretofore or hereafter.

SIXTHLY: It is my will that the land on which John Warder now lives supposed to contain 370 acres that the title be hereby confirmed to my son Joseph Warder and his forever by his paying two hundred and fifty dollars on or before the first of October, 1835, to my executors for the benefit of my children hereinafter named.

LASTLY: After paying all just demands against me and collecting all that is due me and the above named trustees having been paid, that an equal division of the balance be made between my children as follows: John Warder, Joseph Warder, Elizabeth Hitch, Judith Trigg, Henry Warder, Esther Calloway, and that Joseph Warder and Henry Warder be my Executors to carry this my Last Will and Testament into full effect, as witness my hand and seal, this 7th day of October, 1832.

JOSEPH WARDER.

Attest:

Tilman Norris.

Attest:

Mary Ann Norris.

Dan Curd.

Hiram Boyd.

John Warder.

In the County Court:

Barren County, Kentucky, to wit: The foregoing writing purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of Joseph Warder, Sr., was produced in Court and proved in due form by the oaths of Tilman Norris and Hiram Boyd, subscribing witnesses, and thereupon the said writing was ordered to be recorded as the true Last Will and Testament of said Joseph Warder, Sr., decd., and is recorded accordingly.

Test: WM. LOGAN, Clerk.

Will Book 3 Page 47. BESS HOWARD,

Clerk Barren County Court.

A True Copy. November 4, 1931.

Copy furnished by Mrs. W. B. Smith (Annie L. Huggins Smith).

CERTIFICATE OF TITLE TO REAL ESTATE OF JOSEPH WARDER, SR.

Copy of entry in Order Book of the County Court of Barren County, Kentucky, made at the May Term, A. D. 1825. Book 4, Page 392.

On application of Joseph Warder, Sr., setting forth that he holds and is proprietor of a Tract of Land, on Beaver Creek, in the County of Warren, in the State of Kentucky, containing 1000 acres Survey, which was conveyed to said Joseph Warder, and John Warder, by William Morgan and wife, which said tract was entered, surveyed and patented in the name of Benoni Swearingen: It is therefore ordered that Charles Perkins, Frederick Moss and Moses Cox be appointed Commissioners, that they or any two of them, in pursuance of several Acts of the Assembly, in such case made and provided, in conjunction with the Surveyor of Barren County, or his Deputy, do round and mark the lines and corners of said Tract of Land and do such other acts and things in the premises as by the said Acts of Assembly they are authorized to do, and report of their proceedings to the Court.

Copy furnished by Mrs. W. B. Smith of Glasgow, Kentucky.

In sketching herein briefly and imperfectly the story of Walter Warder's life after his removal to Mays Lick, I will have to draw largely from two reliable sources, one the "History of Kentucky Baptists," by Reverend Spencer, of Eminence, Kentucky, a work of great labor, and highly regarded as an authority by Kentuckians, the other "The History of Mays Lick Baptist Church," by Reverend Z. T. Cody, prepared and read by him at the Centennial Celebration of the Mays Lick Baptist Church, October 9, 1889.

I will, in some instances, make liberal quotations, and in others will make use only of the substance of the text.

"When Walter Warder entered on his ministry, he preached in a church built of roughly hewn logs about twenty years before he came to Mays Lick, probably in 1793. It was erected on the very spot where his monument now stands. The first founders, the Draker, the Shotwells, the Morrisises, and others, with their offspring, were doubtless still faithful pillars of

the church. Reverend Spencer says of these founders: "Despise not the day of small beginnings." Eitner small or great things seem not to have occurred to these sterling believers as they erected the cross of Christ in the midst of their homes. Organizing a church without a pastor, or the prospects of soon obtaining one, in an almost unbroken wilderness, with no house but a barn, with only four members, all of whom were closely related, that every Bible form was minutely and solemnly observed, that every doctrine and religious duty was carefully weighed and expressed, indicates that the whole aim of the founders was to do the will of God."

"Their aim was not to prepare for the coming flood of immigration. How much of it would settle around them they knew not. They wanted to observe God acceptably. Their eyes were on God rather than on man. If this loyalty was the germ which God's grace developed into a mighty church around which no other grew, or could grow for many years."

"Other first members were Allen, Hixon, Langly, Young, and Johnson, and many that space forbids me to mention."

"For a time the church prospered and numbered perhaps one hundred members, but its ranks had been greatly reduced, and interest had abated. This was the condition of the church in 1813 when Jeremiah Vardeman and William Warder conducted a revival, bringing more than one hundred fifty members into the fold.

Reverend Spencer says: "There was another great blessing which this meeting brought to the church. They became acquainted with Walter Warder, who had preached a few times during the progress of the revival and gave him a unanimous call. However unfortunate the church had previously been in the selection of pastors, they now had one of the noblest men, not only of his state, but of his day. Mr. Warder was of medium height, slightly curved nose, and gray eyes. His carriage was with great dignity. His manners were ever serious and solemn, sometimes seemingly austere. Levity found no place in his composition or presence. He had that John Bunyan power to seize upon those great truths that lie close to men's hearts and express them in words befitting their importance. (He was perhaps the greatest exhorter of his day.) Everything about the man contrib-

uted to his power over the hearts of his fellows; his character of mind; his voice, which was clear and persuasive; his solemn, earnest manner; his intense love for human souls; his living, vivid sense of the realities of eternity; and above all, the fact that men knew that his words were the expression of realities in his own heart. His daily walk was most exemplary. He was deeply humble and amazed at the consideration that his brethren loved to bestow on him. In the pulpit and out of it he was the same man. He was humble, dignified, serious; for his character was natural, rather than professional; it grew and was not made. Religion, like blood, was in every part of him. He was just a man, and like the garment of Christ, he was without seam. No man ever loved peace more, or strove more to preserve it. He served his church from 1814 to 1836, more than twenty-two years, and his labors were highly blessed, there being in all more than one thousand added to the membership."

In 1817 the church rejoiced in a precious revival, which added fifty to the membership, and again in 1819, '20, '21 and '22 it was greatly blessed in common with the cause throughout the state.

"At the close of 1822 the membership numbered three hundred thirty-five, the highest point that had yet been reached. There were not protracted meetings. Mr. Warder himself seems to have done most of the preaching, not night after night at the church, but with intermissions, sometimes of weeks, and very frequently at private houses or school houses in different parts of the community. There were not any turnpikes then, and it was more difficult to come to church than to gather at some Godly neighbor's and hear the Word. The revival spirit would then last for months; for instance, the meeting of 1817 continued with short intermissions from March to July. This was the fourth year of his ministry, and his work had met with wonderful success. The community had grown rapidly, and he had grown with it. From a small and weak organization, he had built up a large and flourishing church. The population of that area was rapidly increasing, and many new settlers were locating and improving the land in the neighborhood. The country was becoming not only rich and prosperous, but for some cause, not easily

accounted for, the revival spirit which he had aroused, and which had been almost continuously with Mr. Warder's pastorate, suddenly stopped at the close of 1822. For the five years from 1822 to 1827 there was a period of spiritual barrenness and inactivity. The church retrograded and its membership fell from three hundred thirty-nine to two hundred sixteen. The cause of this falling off would be interesting if it were known. Perhaps a number of causes were involved. The people were very prosperous, and with material prosperity came indifference to religious and spiritual concerns.

The territory of this church was extensive. There was not another church then in Mays Lick, and with the exception of a small Presbyterian church a few miles to the east, and a small Methodist church a few miles to the west, there was no other church in the thickly settled district, and the territory now covered by the Lewickburgh, Mt. Pisgah and Ewing churches was then under the spiritual charge of the Mays Lick Baptist church. In this large, prosperous, and thickly settled territory there had been not even a poor revival of religion in five years, and the membership of the church had decreased more than one hundred.

Dissension over questions of doctrine had begun to cause trouble growing out of the preaching of Alexander Campbell, an able and scholarly man from Virginia who was then preaching as a regular ordained Baptist preacher, from time to time, at the Baptist churches in northern Kentucky. Owing to his popularity as a great orator he had been invited by Mr. Warder and the Mays Lick Baptist church to preach occasionally to the people from his pulpit. Mr. Warder little realized that this was the opening wedge which was afterwards to create schism and dissension, to aid in the diversion of the Mays Lick church and the forming of a new religious faith and denomination.

"The questions which Mr. Campbell were bringing to the front had already begun to agitate the church, but the result lay far in the future and was then unforeseen. From these causes Mr. Warder became deeply dejected in spirit and mourned over the condition of Zion, so much so that he thought seriously of giving up the care of the church. In 1824, when the annual call was extended to him, he asked for a month to consider the matter. Under the date

of February 12, 1825, the church minutes record, that, Brother Warder informed the church that he did not wish to continue to hold or exercise the office of pastor of the church, but that he was willing, as he is a member with us, to exercise his gifts of teaching the Christian religion among us as usual.' Nor did he again take the pastoral care of the church until April, 1827, though he continued to preach regularly for them. He must have, even at that time, foreseen with grief and regret the future and impending storm of warfare and dissension. He earnestly sought and prayed that it might be averted. He longed for peace, and at the sacrifice of his personal conviction, his worldly interests, and his professional pride and ambition, he placed his resignation in the hands of his flock that they might, without regard to him, exercise perfect freedom of conscience and liberty of action. This act of renunciation of self is perhaps one of the illustrations of the fine and noble character he possessed. That the members throughout this interim, in spite of his resignation, persisted in following his leadership, attests their great affection and personal regard for him."

"The darkest hour is just before dawn. At this critical time the church became deeply concerned about the condition of herself and the community. Days were set apart for fasting and prayer. Their prayers were not in vain, for in 1828 a revival, the most remarkable that ever visited this community, and one of the greatest that ever blessed any church, was given to them as God's abounding answer. Jordan overflowed all its banks. I will here give a brief account of that remarkable meeting:"

"As Mr. Warder was coming from his home, then about three miles northeast of the town, where Mr. B. T. Cleft now lives, to attend the church meeting on Saturday, January 12, 1828, he felt unusually sad and wept as he thought of the spiritual condition of the community. He stopped for a few minutes at the home of the late John Shotwell, and in conversation with his daughter, Mrs. Priscilla Wilson, said that: 'It would do as much good to preach to the rocks and stumps and trees as to these people.' That day there was no business that came before the church, but we find this record made: 'No business done to make a record of. Yet the clerk would here remark that a proposition was made

and unanimously agreed to, for the church to meet one hour earlier on the next day than the usual time, and spend that hour in confession of sin before God and in earnest supplication to him to save the souls of our children and neighbors."

"Never before or since did the church transact more important business, or any that paid better in results. They met on the next day according to agreement. After the hour of confession and prayer, Mr. Warder preached a tender and powerful sermon. The congregation was melted to tears, and many trembled because of sin. To quote an eye witness: 'A great effect was visible at the time and confirmed by future evidence from many persons, and the great refreshing from the presence of the Lord commenced in an astonishing manner.' In this way the revival began and continued all the year, and until March, 1829. The seed had been sown and the harvest was rich and bountiful. The preaching was done chiefly by Mr. Warder, with whom the revival commenced, and upon whom, under God, it mainly depended. He devoted nearly all the year to this community, but there were many intermissions of weeks in which he would labor in other parts of Bracken Association, where the revival spirit had flowed or to which he would carry it. Already his reputation had spread into adjoining counties, and his services were eagerly sought by many churches in times of revival."

"The meeting had not progressed far when the small brick house in which they had worshipped since 1810 was so damaged by fire as to be unfit for use. The committee appointed to recommend the best course to pursue reported to make temporary repairs on the old house to fit it for present use and to proceed at once to build on the opposite side of the street a large brick house fifty, by seventy-five feet. The report was agreed to, and the work begun, but neither the burning of the old, nor the building of the new church could stop or retard the progress of the revival. It had taken deep hold upon the community."

"Religion was the topic of conversation at church, in the store, at home, in the field, on the road, everywhere. Men, women, masters, and slaves were interested in seeking their soul's salvation. The whole pyramid of society was shaken as by an earthquake. It was a revival

in which men mourned on account of sin and rejoiced with joy unspeakable in a new found hope. This, the greatest of all Mays Lick's revivals, was pre-eminently one of experimental religion. Grace was again over-flowing all this mountain of sin, and every part of the large territory of the church was washed by the precious and cleansing waves. When the house was damaged by fire, Mr. Warder commenced to preach in private houses and in the woods. A preaching stand was erected in the grove about one mile west of town, where Dr. H. L. Parry now lives, and great crowds came together to tremble and rejoice beneath Warder's terrible and persuasive Gospel. The preaching of Mr. Warder was eminently adapted to such a meeting. Reverend William Vaughn, a co-worker, himself a noted preacher, who was an intimate friend, says: 'His manner of preaching showed that his object was to win souls, and not to make a display of his abilities. He preached not himself, but Christ. He never attempted to play the orator, yet he was both eloquent and impressive; sound speech, sound common sense, and great seriousness adorned his sermons. He did not deal in the meager traffic of unfelt truth, or preach an unfelt gospel. He possessed a good degree of moral courage, and fearlessly proclaimed what he conceived to be in accordance with the word of God, regardless of the smiles and frowns of men. He was both a son of consolation and a son of thunder.'

"There were no turnpikes and but few vehicles, and it was not an uncommon thing for the first women of the community to walk two and three miles at night through bad weather to Divine service. This custom on the part of the rich made the poor feel that the chasm between them and their neighbors were not so great, and so, all classes and conditions came freely together. As a result of the revival of 1828 more than 500 converts were received into the church, and about four hundred eighty-five were baptized. During that same year within the bounds of Bracken Association, Mr. Warder baptized more than a thousand persons. It was a meeting never to be forgotten while the church or its memory shall live."

We can imagine how great was the joy of this good apostle of the Kentucky meadows at the wonderful change that had come over his beloved church and his own stewardship. His

star was now in the ascendant, and his accomplishments far beyond his most ardent expectations. The future to him must have seemed full of promise, but this period of peace and happiness was not to be for long. The cloud of dissension that had grown above the horizon in 1824 again made its appearance, foreshadowing the coming storm that was to bring shadow and disaster to this now great and populous organization.

"The wonderful revival had scarcely closed before serious trouble began to arise in the church. Doctrines strange and contrary to what had ever before been on Baptist lips began to be fearlessly, yea, boldly, proclaimed by a few of the leading members. Mr. Alexander Campbell, at that time a member of a Baptist church in Bethany, Virginia, a native of Scotland, formerly a Presbyterian, for a number of years had been promulgating his views through his paper, the "Christian Baptist," with a view of producing a religious reformation in society and of uniting Christendom upon his dogmas. He was a man beloved by his brethren for his noble qualities of heart, and admired for his gifts of leadership. As early as 1824 he had especially endeared himself to the Baptists of this immediate section in a debate at nearby Washington, with Mr. McCalla, an eminent Presbyterian divine, on the question of Baptism. It is claimed that in the debate he let fall some sentences of uncertain sound, but on the main question at issue his victory was so complete that the brethren were willing to overlook what might otherwise have seemed ambiguous." The above, and much that is to follow in this biographical sketch, is quoted from Reverend Cody's History of Mays Lick Baptist Church. The author wishes to disclaim any feeling of partisanship in this historical controversy between Mr. Campbell and the Mays Lick Baptist church, which finally resulted in a division of that church and the founding of the Campbellites, or what is widely known as the Christian Church. He is merely giving the facts as related in the history of the evolution, out of the Baptist Church, of the now large and influential body of Christians called the Christian Church.

To further quote from Reverend Cody: "The debate at Washington, only three miles from Mays Lick, opened the door for Mr. Campbell and his paper. Both entered and were exceed-

ingly popular. By degrees his aims and views became manifest. The word "Reformation" had a tremendous sound, but Mr. Campbell had the rare art of inspiring in the hearts of his constantly increasing number of followers the firm confidence that he was fully able to bring all that the vague word meant. He and his followers became impressed that they were in a very great religious movement—one that would parallel the Great Reformation. In fact, Mr. Campbell was constantly drawing parallels between his time and that of the sixteenth century, between his work and that of Martin Luther."

"His intention, so far as I am able to judge, was not to effect a reformation in the morals of the people, but simply to produce a change of religious belief. Without doubt there was much in religions and practices that then needed reformation. Calvinism by many was carried to an extreme. The "experiences" of some furnished a fine mark for ridicule. The letter of the creed was sometimes given more prominence than the spirit of scripture. Theology, with many, took the place of religion. Mr. Campbell proclaimed a crusade against all creeds; he exalted baptism to the importance of faith and repentance and made it the third condition to salvation; he affirmed that faith was simply the belief of testimony, and that the Holy Spirit did not act directly upon the human heart until after baptism. Many other notions and practices he taught, but around these the fight was made in Mays Lick church. That part of the field upon which the battle was hottest was 'That baptism was in order to the remission of sins.' The communion question which has been exalted as a cause of separation cut but little figure in the first controversies. It should be borne in mind that the split was upon the doctrine of baptismal remission and those doctrines of faith, and the work of the Holy Spirit which necessarily follows."

"For a number of years the leaven was at work in this church. It affected some quite strongly in 1827. During the progress of the great revival in 1828, the followers of Mr. Campbell were active in promulgating their views. When the revival closed, there was not, so far as I can learn, a larger or stronger church in the state than the one at Mays Lick; and a finer field for new religious theories Mr. Campbell

never found. The membership was nearly eight hundred, and five hundred of these had recently joined. They were clay for the potter. Mr. Campbell frequently visited the church, and no preacher of his day could count for more before a popular audience than he. He was a fair, but not a great scholar, and did not make pretensions to a scholarship above what he thought he possessed, but he told what he did know in such a manner that it produced the impression that he knew a great deal more. He was a man of commanding address, of the most perfect self-possession, of a fluent, stately speech, and of assuring self-confidence. Abtruse questions he could handle in the most popular manner, and yet they appeared none the less abtruse, such was his dignity and the great importance he attached to them. He was unconscious of his own limitations, and in all the questions he touched, wrote and talked with the confidence of one who felt that he was speaking the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, yet he, without doubt, made many changes in his Theology, but the present conviction was held with as much paternal blindness as the last."

"Not that he was extremely or offensively egotistical; for he was not, but simply that his theory, for the time, covered his whole mental horizon. Most men feel oppressed by what they do not know of the truth they have under consideration, but it seems that Mr. Campbell's mind was satisfied by what he believed he knew. I would not be understood by this as intimating that he was either limited in knowledge or narrow in mind. He was far from both, but upon the boundary of his positions there was the sign 'Ne plus ultra.' Nature formed him for a great debater. He could throw an interest around whatever he touched. Theories and doctrines, however old and commonplace, looked brand new in his hands, and men thought they were new. Such was his style and manner that his audience would think that his arguments were new, profound, logical, clear, simple, important, and complete. It was difficult for an ordinary man to successfully debate with Mr. Campbell. However much headway might be made against his arguments, nothing disturbed his self-possession or his confidence in his position. There was in Mr. Campbell a wonderful blending of acuteness and obtuseness. Both served a fine purpose in debate. He did not feel a point, but

could turn it quickly against his opponent. Now, added to his popular gifts were goodness of heart, rectitude of character, and humility before God. Picture for yourself this man, then a member of the Baptist Church, and while many disagreed with him, yet he was warmly loved for his heart, admired for his head, and honored for his many victories over pedo-Baptists and infidels before the Mays Lick Baptist church soon after the great revival; where there was much wealth, sound common sense, and fair intelligence, but where there was no man equal to him in native genius and scholarship and forensic ability, and where out of a membership of nearly eight hundred, there were five hundred new converts without much doctrinal or Biblical instruction of any kind, and in common with the rest of the church had never before heard of Mr. Campbell's peculiar views, what would naturally be the result? No prophet was needed to predict. Soon the church was divided on doctrine. Many of the first members were too firmly rooted in the doctrines of grace to be shaken by any transient wind. Stone mountain itself is not safer upon its everlasting base from the devastation of the cyclone than was Deacon Allen and some others amid the storms. They raged around their heads and passed over without leaving a mark. But there were others, and among them some of the first men, who were swept from their religious moorings. Too radical was the difference between the old and the new, that contention, bitter and fierce, was inevitable. Gradually from a beginning so faint that we cannot tell when it commenced, the storm increased in power until in 1829 it roared amid utter confusion. The church became a Babel. In these hot days the self-constituted preachers abounded more than the men. Everyone of them seemed to feel able to give authoritative interpretations of the scriptures. They argued and argued and argued. The new ridiculed the old. The old denied all the claims of the new. The effect of this torn and distracted condition of his church must have brought the most poignant grief to its gentle and peace-loving pastor. He had always been a man of peace, avoiding controversy in matters of doctrine. His efforts had been eminently and wonderfully successful. He had made his church the largest, and one of the most prominent and influential in the state of Ken-

tucky. To see this splendid structure, the very crowning accomplishment of his life work threatened, was a disaster to be averted by any means short of a sacrifice of conscience and loyalty to his church. Mr. Campbell was still professing to be a Baptist. Mr. Warder hoped the storm would soon blow over and former peaceful relations be restored among his members. He told his friend, Reverend William Vaughn, that he thought it better to agree with Mr. Campbell, as far as he could conscientiously, than cause a rupture in the denomination by openly opposing them. He had loved, admired, and honored Mr. Campbell, and had welcomed him to preach from his pulpit. He became satisfied that Mr. Campbell was consciously trying to inculcate new and alien doctrines, but he never was shaken in his own faith and doctrines."

"It was difficult for him to decide what was best to do, but he doubtless considered it the part of wisdom not to take sides if possible, but to strive to bring back peace and fellowship."

The above is quoted from Reverend Cody's history. He was the ministerial charge of Mays Lick church, and was for some years its pastor. He must have been personally acquainted with some of the aged members who had known Mr. Warder in his lifetime, and were able to give facts and reminiscences of the period of growth and also the period of diminution and division. He was on the ground and doubtless availed himself of such sources of information as he could discover.

That the most complete story of the life of Rev. Walter Warder may be preserved, the writer has quoted freely from Mr. Cody's history, for the History of the Mays Lick Church is his history, so interwoven was his life with that of his beloved church.

For any possible unintentional errors or partisan statements of opinion the writer assumes no responsibility. Especially does he disclaim any reflection upon the character and teachings of that large and respectable body of Christians in Kentucky and other states known as the Disciples of Christ, or Christian Church, and sometimes referred to as the "Campbellite Church," because of the leadership of Alexander Campbell. The members of that denomination disclaim the appellation of "Campbellites," for they deny that he was the founder of their church, but it can not be denied that it has

grown and developed to its present numbers and influence by reason of his powerful leadership.

However, the writer, judging by present-day standards of courtesy and honorable action, cannot refrain from expressing his opinion that under the circumstances it was in violation of the rules of courtesy, good society, and fair sportsmanship for Alexander Campbell, sailing under the colors of the Baptist church and coming on the invitation of its regular pastor to deliberately attempt, and finally consummate the complete disruption and division of the Mays Lick Baptist Church. History seems to prove beyond a doubt that he did this very thing. That it may not be thought that the writer has any feeling or antagonism against that denomination, at this time, he here states that he knows of several of the descendants of Reverend Walter Warder who belong to that faith, and who are faithful and devoted Christians.

To further portray the growth of this unhappy schism as it affected Mr. Warder and his church, Reverend Cody records as follows: "Mr. Warder was more opposed to the spirit of the so-called Reformation than to its doctrines. In fact, the doctrines were proclaimed with such skillful subtlety and ambiguity that it was difficult for a mind of peaceful and unsuspecting mould to detect their true character. The Reformers laid great stress on obedience. Mr. Warder could emphasize even their stress. All his life he had in Christ's name demanded the fullest submission of the human will to the Divine. But there was much ambiguity in the way obedience was preached. "Unless you obey you cannot be saved." A Baptist could say that, for he would mean by it that disobedience was the evidence of an unregenerated heart, and obedience was the fruit, and so the proof of a saved soul. But in all such expressions the Reformers would mean that "You must obey in order to be saved." Between this and the Baptist's meaning a universe rolled—the one is "Live and do," the other "Do and live." There was also in their arguments much ambiguity in the meaning of the word "obedience." To the Baptists it covered the whole of life and was the attitude of the will toward God. The Reformers would hold about the same, but in practical fact they narrowed it down to the act of baptism. Baptism and obedience with them became almost synonymous terms. All general arguments on obedience to which a Baptist would

readily assent were by the Reformers referred to immersion. If pressed with the argument that they made salvation depend upon an overt act performed by another upon the candidate for salvation, they denied it with emphasis. 'It is not the act, but the obedience in the act.' Nevertheless they strongly insisted that no man, however pious, had any assurance of salvation who had not submitted to the act of immersion."

"But suppose that one has believed and reformed or repented and the whole heart bowed in obedience to the will of Christ, but the act of immersion has not been administered, then what? The answer was, 'An! We do not know. There is no promise. He might be saved by the uncovenanted mercies of God. Be immersed. That makes it all certain. You may be right; you may be wrong; we are right, and we can't be wrong.' But there was this much of certainty about it all, they clearly taught that without immersion there was not any promise at all of salvation. Whatever baptism did or did not do, and however much in addition to baptism one must have to be saved, it remained an indisputable fact that without baptism there was no ground of hope."

"Again, the familiar word faith took on a new meaning with Mr. Campbell's followers. With them, where it was used as the first condition of salvation, it meant simply the belief of testimony, and when it was used as the condition it meant faith operative or a faith that went on through baptism. So it could be shown by them that the word 'works' was used in various senses, but chiefly they made it refer to the act of baptism."

"These old familiar words, with which Baptists had all their lives been on intimate terms, were used by the Reformers with new meanings. Coming from an accredited preacher of the Baptist Church and a man of Mr. Campbell's scholarship and ability, it is not strange that the unsuspecting members of this pioneer country church did not at first detect the departure from the true Baptist faith and doctrine. It was early in 1829, recognized by Mr. Warder, their peace-loving pastor, who worked and prayed to avert disunion and division of his church of great numbers and wealth and influence, the structure builded by a life-time's labor, love, and devotion."

"He soon became convinced of the necessity of actively opposing the new system. He said that in its very germs there was an irreconcilable difference to Baptists principles. The two would not and must not live together. The time for reconciliation had passed. Mr. Warder now threw his whole energies into the fight to hold the lines of the true faith and preserve the autonomy of his organization. In this work he was greatly aided by his life-long friend and co-laborer in Bracken Association, Reverend William Vaughn, an able and forcible Baptist minister who had just returned from a year's work in Ohio in 1828 and found the churches of the Association in much confusion and especially the Mays Lick church. It must be remembered that this was an age of religious controversy and debate, especially in northern Kentucky. The debate was a popular method of propaganda, particularly for the Reformers, at that time and for many years thereafter. They had able and skillful debaters, but the king of them all was Alexander Campbell. Henry Clay, moderator of the celebrated Campbell-Rice debate, held in Lexington, Kentucky, said of him: 'Mr. Campbell is the profoundest theologian and the most eloquent debater of the age.' These debates, and the prominence and fame of the delegates attracted hosts of interested listeners and fanned to white heat the partisans of the contending orators. Fortunately they are a thing of the past, and denominative jealousy and antagonism has given peace to Christian fellowship and sympathy. 'For modes of grace let graceless zealots fight. He can't be wrong whose life is in the right.' This is the spirit of modern-day Christianity. It soon became evident that Mr. Campbell with his Reformer following was not to gain an easy victory. In Walter Warder and William Vaughn, Alexander Campbell found foemen worthy of his steel. Of this he himself bore testimony. Of William Vaughn he said: 'He was the clearest-headed man in Kentucky.' Mr. Spencer says in his History of Kentucky Baptists: 'During an interview with William Vaughn, in Mayville, in 1829. Mr. Campbell said to him: "If you and Walter Warder will join the Reformation, this whole community will go into it."'

Mr. Spencer continues in his book: "Walter Warder was a burning and shining light in his generation. He was contemporary with Wil-

Ham Warder, William Vaughn, Joseph Vardimas, and others, a corps of giants who occupied the pulpits of Kentucky at that time."

"The battle was on, and it was to be a fight to the finish. Mr. Warder was a brave, fearless man, and from that hour he threw all his strength against the so-called Reformers. In love and meekness, and in agony of mind he had labored day and night to reclaim his brethren. He had done all that man could do. But it was too late to stop the tide of rebellion. A goodly number of the leading members had fully accepted the new doctrines imparted to them, and in the matter of doctrine he had no more influence over them than any other man. They had caught Alexander Campbell's spirit, and were proclaiming his views in that confident manner indicating a feeling that all else must, as a matter of course, give way to doctrine so plainly infallible. They said, 'Your creeds must give way to our word of God.'"

"They resorted to ridicule, especially the doctrine of the operation of the Holy Spirit. Holding up a Bible they would say, 'What is the Holy Spirit? Here is the Holy Spirit. You can buy one for five cents.' Of course Baptists, hearing the things so near to their hearts ridiculed, retaliated in kind. They derided the claim of the Reformers that their aim was to bring the church back to simple Apostolic Christianity, notwithstanding the fact that very many of the best of men had gone into the movement from conscientious convictions. When Mr. Warder had become convinced that the currents of the Reformation had become too strong for him to check them, he determined that there was but one alternative, the two systems must separate. There was a wide difference in fundamental principles, and there was no possibility of the two living together in peace. It must not be thought that the Reformers sought separation, but reformation, which meant absorption of the old faith by the new. They were boring from within. Of all things, they desired disunion the least. Principle and policy carried them to the other side. From first to last they fought separation. They made a distinction between faith and opinion in such a way as to place about all the Baptists held as essential under the head of opinion, and all of their own distinctive principles under the head of faith. They were willing to fellowship Baptists, for they could not see why simply an opinion should

be made a cause for separation. If the Baptists could have accepted their distinction, union would have been possible, but they could not be persuaded to relegate to the region of mere opinion what they believed the Bible clearly taught, and they could not fellowship those who denied almost all they believed, and taught much which they did not believe.

"The church determined to stand by its Scriptural and time-honored principles which were being subverted by this new element."

"The powerful sermons of Mr. Warder and Mr. Vaughn were potent forces in organizing and strengthening the adherents of the church, and preserving its integrity. But final separation was not to be effected without serious struggle and dire dissension. Families were divided in every way, father against son, husband against wife, brother against sister, mother against daughter, and it was not certain which party was, in the beginning, in the majority. At this time, when separation was under consideration, the excitement and confusion reached their highest pitch. They, and in such times 'they' means almost everybody, would meet at the church in the morning and stay there till darkness drove them home. Inside of the house and out they spoke and talked and argued and discussed and debated and disputed and wrangled and quarreled for hours and hours together, and got farther and farther apart. They lost their tempers and lost their heads. Only a few here and there remained sweet and cool, and to these the example was set by their loving pastor."

On June 12th, 1830, Deacon William Allen, at the request of the pastor, moved a peaceable separation. The motion was referred to a committee of twenty-five who were to report at the next meeting. The church met again July 10, but the committee could make no report. The Baptists then made this offer to the Reformers: That the church dissolve, and then to organize two new churches out of the membership of the old, according to the views of each party and for the church house, grounds, books, papers, debts, and graveyard to belong equally to each body. The Reformers asked for a few days to consider the proposition, and many of their leading men expressed themselves as in favor of accepting a proposition so exceedingly liberal. But when the church met again on July 17, the Reformers were solidly opposed to any form of disunion. What was next to be done? Ex-com-

munication was out of the question, peaceable separation had failed, dissolution was impossible, and to stand where she was would simply have been the destruction of the Baptist Church." At this day and age it seems almost unbelievable that otherwise good and intelligent people could have behaved in the manner recorded by the historian, but it must be remembered that these pioneers had no railroads, no telegraphs, no automobiles, no radio, no moving pictures, and but few newspapers and magazines. It was more than a century ago and there were few things to break the monotony of their lives. The forensic combats of brilliant and eloquent religious debaters like Alexander Campbell, and those who with equal combativeness opposed his attacks on their old time faith and doctrine, evidently created great excitement and aroused the spirit of antagonism that shook the whole church to its very foundation. To the better educated it may have furnished a kind of mental stimulus, to the illiterate it perhaps appealed to the sporting instinct, in the absence of baseball, golf and our more modern sports and college activities.

The story of these struggles is interesting in portraying the life of Walter Warder, showing the development of his character from that of a gentle, kind, peace-loving disciple to that of a brave, courageous contender and fighter for the faith of his fathers, and the integrity and life of the church he had so long labored to place at the head of the Baptist churches of his state.

His whole life had been one of gradual growth and development, and nature and his environment had made him what he was, a man of dramatic experiences, rare ability, and noble qualities. Mr. Warder was determined, with the staunch support of many able members of the church, to make every man show his colors. On the seventh of August, 1830, he prepared and caused to be introduced, a preamble and resolution which has since become widely known and which at the time was severely criticized and the wisdom of which was questioned, but time has proved its wisdom and that nothing better could have been done under all the circumstances.

I will give the document in full:

"Our church being in a state of painful confusion, resulting from an attempt by Alexander

Campbell and others to produce a reformation in society (as they have been in the habit of calling it), among other things denying the direct influence of the spirit until baptism; contending that persons confessing faith in Christ shall be baptized for the purpose of actually receiving forgiveness of sins; denying what we call Christian experience, in part at least, viz., a burdened heart on account of sin and a sensible manifestation of God's pardoning mercy by faith in the blood of Christ; slandering the Baptist society by saying they are in Babylon. Against them we do solemnly protest; also against the conduct of Campbell, Creath, and others, who in May undertook to administer the Lord's Supper in our own meeting house, a number of our brethren joining in that thing, without any authority from the church, some without thinking of the wounds and distress they were to bring on their brethren. A number of our brothers have been encouraging preachers to occupy our meeting house that many of us believe to be Arians, knowing they were trampling on our feelings, which we conceive to be contrary to good order. We have made every effort to place them and us on grounds upon which we might live in some degree of peace, but in vain, and we are now compelled to adopt the following resolutions:

"That all of us whose names are hereunto subscribed, protesting as above stated against the reformers, so falsely called, are willing and determined to rally around the original constitution and covenant of this church which has never been disannulled, associating them with the principles of union between Regular and Separate Baptists, which was adopted by the Elkhorn Association when this church was a member of that body, and according to which we have acted ever since, which is a fact as related to the Baptists generally thereby occupying precisely the same ground as we did before this confused and confusing system of things (that has destroyed our peace and the peace of many other churches) came amongst us: That no person shall be considered a member of this church who refuses to acknowledge the above by subscribing their names or causing them to be subscribed, or who encourages the before named reformation." The record continues: "And after debate on the subject, the resolution was adopted."

"This action was bitterly denounced by the opposition. Those who fought creeds made much of it as a proof that the Baptists demanded subscription to a creed rather than the acceptance of the Bible. This argument was powerful with many. But this was only a temporary expedient to bring about a division of the two systems, and when this was accomplished, the preamble and resolution were annulled, and many of the old members who had not subscribed to them, but who agreed with the Baptists, were received into full fellowship again, by simply having their names placed upon the roll of the church."

"Whatever might be said of the preamble and resolution, it did what nothing else was able to effect, and what it was intended to do. Three Hundred Eighty-five of the members signed the declaration of faith and allegiance, which then constituted a majority. Many who did not sign it at that time later had their names enrolled. The fight was won and the church was saved. The followers of Mr. Campbell were excluded from church fellowship. But the matter was not finally settled. Bracken Association met in Washington on the first Saturday in September. Both parties from Mays Lick sent delegates and letters to that body, each claiming to be the Baptist Church of Mays Lick."

"The Association recognized the majority, and the minority returned home and with their brethren immediately constituted what they denominated 'The Church of Jesus Christ at Mays Lick,' perhaps the first among the churches of Northern Kentucky afterwards, for some years, to be called in that locality, the 'Campbellite Church,' to be later known as the 'Disciples or Christian Church,' as it is called to-day."

"The reformation at Mays Lick progressed rapidly. This was the one thing the Reformers feared; it was the one thing the Baptists desired. Henceforth they were to face each other as separate denominations."

"Notwithstanding the signal victory won by Walter Warder in the preservation of his church, and the faithful and devoted support of so many of his followers, the bitterness of the struggle must have left, to one of such gentle and loving nature, wounds that would take years to heal. Sad memories, never to be forgotten."

"It was truly a sad sight that Zion present-

ed. Less than a year ago this was the largest church in that state. Among her numbers were many educated, wealthy, influential citizens. Her territory extended to Washington, to Helena, to beyond Pisgah, to Sardis. They had lived together in unity, peace, and love. But now they were divided beyond the hope of reconciliation. Families were split asunder. Many who had been pillars of the old church were now counted as her enemies. The two churches were about equal in numbers, wealth, education, social position, and piety. Some noble and good men had gone out from the Baptists. Among them were James Morris, who since 1798 had been clerk, Levy Dobyns, Levi Vancamp, Aaron Mitchell, Jasper Shotwell, Asa R. Runyan, and others who had been prominent in all the work of the church. The two churches, however, divided time in the use of the house until August, 1842. There was considerable friction as to the ownership of the property of the church."

"The Baptists asserted that the Reformers had no rights in the property of any kind, but expressed willingness to give them something for what they had paid. The Reformers proceeded to erect, at considerable cost, a new church building. The Reformers claimed that they had paid part of the cost of the old building, and that they had rights which the courts would recognize. However groundless as a matter of law these claims might be, they refused to settle the matter as a gift from the Baptists. They were about to appeal to the courts to settle their differences, when through the instrumentality of Aaron Mitchell for the Reformers and David Morris for the Baptists, a compromise was effected. The Baptists paid the Reformers \$1,000.00 and they relinquished all their claims; also, the records of the church were to be subject to the examination of each church when desired."

"For two years after the split the church was prostrated. Walter Warder continued in ministerial charge, and in 1833 had a revival meeting which added fifty members to the church; it gave encouragement and hope of a return to its old-time prosperity."

After the several years in which the church had been torn by dissensions, and probably by reason of them, the health of Walter Warder had begun to show signs of failing.

Unwilling to accept his resignation, the church called Reverend William Vaughn to aid and alternate with him in holding the regular services. This arrangement was most acceptable to Mr. Warder. They had been co-workers and bosom friends for more than twenty years. There would be no friction between them. Both able and eminent, they united their efforts to rebuild the walls of Zion.

In the spring of 1836 Mr. Warder went on a journey to Missouri to visit his brother, Reverend John Warder, where he suffered an acute attack of pneumonia from which he died. He was buried in Missouri, but so dear was his memory that in 1843 the church caused his remains to be brought back and interred where his consecrated life had been spent. He was buried in the Mays Lick Baptist cemetery upon the very site of the old church where he had preached his first sermon in the pioneer days of his pastorate. Everybody had loved and revered him. His life had been a benediction to thousands. On the spot on which had stood his pulpit, his congregation erected to his memory a notable and permanent monument bearing the following inscription:

"Walter Warder was born in the State of Virginia, December 13th, 1787, and died in the State of Missouri, while on a visit, April 6, 1836.

"His remains were removed to this place and this Monument erected to his memory by the Baptist Church, A. D. 1844."

On the reverse side of the Monument appear these words:

"In memory of Elder Walter Warder, who departed this life, April 6th, 1836, in the 49th year of his age."

"He was Pastor of the Baptist Church of Mays Lick twenty-two years previous to his death, beloved and respected by the people of his Church: In life and in death a Christian."

On a horizontal stone tablet lying alongside the above monument are inscribed the words:

"In Memory of Mary Warder, wife of Rev. Walter Warder, who departed this life, October 21st, 1829, aged 43 years, 6 months and 8 days."

It is interesting to know that this monument stands on the site of the old church and over the very spot on which stood the old pulpit in

which he had proclaimed the Gospel for so many years.

It is a source of regret to the writer that he can add but little to the facts above given of the life of Reverend Walter Warder. Nearly one hundred years have elapsed since his death. His contemporaries have long since passed away. His descendants are widely scattered. But little has come down to us at the present day, either by history or tradition, other than the well authenticated record of his public life as a minister of the Gospel. This I have endeavored to present in this biographical sketch as fully and truly as circumstances would admit. As to his personality, his habits of life, his home surroundings, his family ties, his daily pursuits, his social recreations, his literary tastes, his political affiliations, his early struggles for a competency and the acquisition of material independence and fortune, all these are subjects on which I have been able to find little accurate information. My parents moved from Maysville, Mason Co., Ky., the place of my birth, in 1851, more than fifteen years after the death of my grandfather, Walter Warder. From infancy I was removed from the atmosphere and surroundings in which he had spent his life. My parents moved to southern Illinois, where I spent the early years of my life. The country was then new, and much of it was still a wilderness. The struggle of the pioneers to clear away the brush and to found a home was so intensive and so engrossed their thoughts and energies that they had little time to spend looking up the history of their ancestors or keeping alive the family traditions. These hardy pioneers were rather looking forward to what they and their descendants were to accomplish in the future than to treasuring up and perpetuating the story of what their ancestors had been doing in the past. However reprehensible that state of mind appears to us now, in these modern times when desirable ancestors are much sought after, it was their psychology. In view of the success they made in the building of a great state and the imprint they left in the history of Illinois it is not for us to severely criticize their philosophy of life.

It has been stated heretofore that Walter Warder married Mary Maddox in Barren County, Kentucky, in 1808. She was a daughter

of Samuel Maddox, a substantial citizen of Glasgow. She is said to have been a devoted and exemplary wife and mother.

They were the parents of a large family of children. Their education received the careful attention of both father and mother as the opportunities were near at hand. In the neighboring town of Washington were the best of schools, conducted by noted educators. Historian Collins tells us that Mason County ranked first in the state in schools and educational institutions. Twelve children in all were born to them, several of whom died in infancy. Of those reaching maturity there were three sons and three daughters. The sons were Joseph, William, and Walter; the daughters, Emily, Louann, and Mary Esther. Joseph, the eldest, married Ann Kirkham, a daughter of Captain Thomas Kirkham, and in 1851 emigrated to Johnson County, Illinois. Her father was in command of a company of Mississippi artillery and was with General Andrew Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. Joseph Warder and Ann Kirkham were the parents of the writer.

William, the second son, married Miss Artus, a daughter of James Artus, a wealthy merchant and leading citizen of Maysville, Kentucky. They removed in the fifties to Chicago, and for many years were associated with Mr. Honore, the father of Mrs. Polter Palmer, in the real estate business. The third son, Dr. Walter Warder, a successful and popular physician, married a Miss Artus, daughter of James Artus, and a sister of the wife of his brother, William H. Warder. His home was in Maysville. He died some time in the forties, before reaching old age.

Of the three daughters, the eldest, Louann, married Horace Anderson and they settled in Clay County, Missouri; the second daughter, Emily, married John Morris, and they also removed to Missouri; the third daughter, Mary Esther, married David Runyan. They first resided in Maysville, but afterwards removed to New York City, where for many years Mr. Runyan was associated with the firm of Lord and Taylor, a well-known and extensive mercantile house, Mr. Runyan acting as the European agent and buyer for the company. They had no children. All of the other five children of Walter Warder left families, and their descendants are numerous and widely scattered. Further on in

these notes the author will give a more or less complete genealogical record of this branch of the Warders, gathered with much care and labor from the original sources of information. So far as the writer has learned, they have nearly all enjoyed college or university educations, and have achieved success in life and honorable position in society. Some of them have won honors and distinctions in public positions and in patriotic service, of which the writer will treat more fully hereafter under other heads. There is little more the writer can add to the story of the unusually interesting, beautiful, and successful life of Rev. Walter Warder. Tradition tells us that notwithstanding his unselfish and untiring devotion to his ministerial labors, he was a man successful in the business and material affairs of life. He early acquired title to a considerable holding in the rich blue grass section of Mason County, which together with the rapid growth and development of this new country made possible the rapid accumulation of wealth. With thrift and good management, a dignified and hospitable home in keeping with the style of the times and the custom of his wealthy neighbors and like them, he became the owner of slaves for the cultivation of his estate. After the death of his wife, Mary Maddox, who had faithfully and efficiently aided him in all his undertakings, he was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Dobyns, the widow of Lervy Dabyns, both of whom had long been members of his church. She was also well-to-do, the owner of land and slaves. How many slaves they owned is not known, but I know that my father, Joseph Warder, inherited some slaves and blooded horses as his share in the distribution of his father's estate. Owing to my mother's life-long opposition to the institution of slavery, my father soon parted with his slaves and ceased to be a slave-holder, much to the gratification of my mother. That the slave owners of northern Kentucky were universally kind and humane to their slaves is a matter of history and general acceptance.

I visited Mays Lick last summer and stood at my grandfather's grave and read the inscriptions, still quite plainly readable on his monument, now almost one hundred years old. It stands in the neat and well-kept little cemetery where each "in his narrow tomb, the rude forefathers of the hamlet lie."

Mays Lick is now a small village, and the rival churches still stand, but the salt springs have almost disappeared, and much of its past glory has departed, but the great pastoral work of Walter Warder, the preaching of Alexander Campbell, and the battle of the churches have given it a substantial and permanent place in the history of Kentucky.

Oh, Kentucky! Beautiful land of the blue grass, home of the Indian fighters and unconquerable pioneers, home of eloquent preachers, lawyers, orators, statesmen, poets, and soldiers, noted the world over, it is with pride and affection that I have attempted, however imperfectly, to leave to posterity this tribute to the memory of one of your best and noblest sons, the Reverend Walter Warder of Mays Lick.

GENEALOGY OF REV. WALTER WARDER OF MASON COUNTY, KENTUCKY

WALTER WARDER, FOURTH SON OF JOSEPH WARDER, SR., AND ESTHER FORD.

Walter Warder—Born in Fauquier County, Virginia, Dec. 13, 1787; died in Missouri, April 6, 1836.

Mary Maddox—Born in Mason County, Kentucky, Dec. 27, 1785; died Oct. 21, 1829, at Mays Lick, Kentucky.

Walter Warder and Mary Maddox were married.

They had the following children:

Joseph Warder—Born Sept. 9, 1810; died April 6, 1887, at Marion, Ill., aged 77 years.

Ann Thomas Kirkham—Born at Woodville,

Miss., Nov. 24, 1822; died at Marion, Ill., Feb. 12, 1890; aged 68 years.

Joseph Warder and Ann Thomas Kirkham were married, Feb. 3, 1842.

Emily Warder—Born Nov. 24, 1811.

John Morris married Emily Warder, April 10, 1834

Louann Warder—Born Oct. 3, 1815, at Mays Lick, Ky.

Horace Philip Anderson—Born May 25, 1809, at Mays Lick, Ky.

Louann Warder and Horace Philip Anderson were married, May 25, 1835.

William Henry Warder—Born at Maysville, Ky., Aug. 29, 1821; died at Chicago, Ill., Oct. 21, 1894.

Cordelia Green Artus—Born Aug. 13, 1822; died May 1, 1854.

William H. Warder and Cordelia Green Artus were married Sept. 17, 1845.

Mary Johnston, second wife of William H. Warder—Born March 7, 1831; died June 13, 1931.

William H. Warder and Mary Johnston were married at Chicago, Ill.

Mary Esther Warder—Born Jan. 29, 1820; married David Runyan; both died in Maysville, Kentucky.

It is the purpose of the author of these annals to give as fully as practicable all the data available pertaining to the direct descendants of Rev. Walter Warder and Esther Ford. The families will be considered in the following order: William H. Warder, Walter Warder, Joseph Warder, Emily Warder, Louann Warder and Mary Esther Warder.

FAMILY OF WILLIAM H. WARDER, SON OF REV. WALTER WARDER—FIRST MARRIAGE

William H. Warder—Born at Maysville, Ky., Aug. 29, 1821; died at Chicago, Ill., Oct. 21, 1894.

Married to Cordelia Green Artus, daughter of James and Harriet Artus, Sept. 17, 1845.

Cordelia Green Artus—Born Aug. 13, 1822, at Maysville, Ky.; died May 1, 1854.

Children.

Walter James Warder—Born Aug. 24, 1846;

died ———; married Oct. 20, 1878, to Annie B. Williams. Children: Walter James Warder—Born Aug. 14, 1879; died Jan. 20, 1920. Russell Warder—Born ———; married April 7, 1905, to Chas. H. Limbach. Mr. Limbach died. No issue. Married (2) John L. Westbrook. No issue.

Mary Harriet Warder—Born July 21, 1848; died, May 6, 1879; married Jan. 18, 1872, to

William D. Hocker. Child: Mary Runyon Hocker—Born Dec. 11, 1872.

Willelle Warder—Born Aug. 4, 1850; married March 7, 1873, to Ormond Griffith Sexton. Children: Cordelia Warder Sexton—Born Nov. 19, 1879; married Nov. 4, 1903, to Ernest Charles Harris. Ormond Griffith Sexton—Born Aug. 13, 1888; married June 12, 1912, to Stella May Crowell.

Children of Ormond G. Sexton and Stella C. Sexton:

Ormond Griffith—Born April 14, 1913.

Crowell Ernest—Born Oct. 6, 1915.

Richard Arthur—Born July 16, 1920.

Stella Cordelia—Born March 15, 1928.

Cordelia Warder—Born Nov. 14, 1852; married to Lorenzo S. Davidson. Children: Cordelia Davidson—Born June 11. Hugh Artus Davidson—Born Aug. 13, 1888; married Nov. 25, 1909, to Vivian Stewart.

Child of Hugh A. Davidson: Hugh A. Davidson—Born Sept. 19, 1916.

IN RE DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM H. WARDER, OF CHICAGO.

Letter of Corrie W. Harris, Granddaughter.

Tampa, Fla., May 23, 1931.

Mr. Walter Warder,
Elmwood Place,
Cairo, Illinois.

Dear Cousin Walter: At the request of my mother, Willella Sexton, I am writing in reply to your letter of the 13th and giving such information as we have regarding the William H. Warder family.

I regret that many of the dates are missing but I am sending a copy of the sheet which I am sending to you to mother's sister, Cordelia Warder Davidson, and asking her to send you the dates pertaining to her family and am quite sure she will do so promptly. If you should care to write her, the address is 3315 Stevens Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. She could give you much more information regarding the second family than we can because she lived in Chicago for a number of years and was in closer touch with them.

We have lost track of Aunt Hattie's daughter, Mary Runyon Hocker, and do not know whether or not she is still living.

Aunt Annie Warder tells me that she has gotten up quite a good deal of information which she hopes to have Russell write up and send to you very soon covering their family. I am sure she will send you the dates that I do not have for their family, as well as other information you may desire.

As to the items of interest regarding education, profession, etc., I might say that Mother, following the tradition of her elders, has always been very active in church work, having been a leader in Sunday school and Woman's Missionary activities. She is also a Past Grand Chaplain of the Grand Chapter, O. E. S.

At a recent meeting of Tampa Chapter No. 11, O. E. S., of which she is a charter member, on its annual observance of "Mother's Day," she was presented, as "Mother" of the Chapter, with a beautiful heart of red rosebuds, resting upon a white satin pillow, in the center of the heart was an open Bible. In a most beautiful tribute to her it was explained that the red heart stood for the love of the members for her, the white of the pillow symbolized the purity of her character and the open Bible the blessing that her life and example have been to them. On the fly leaf of the Bible is written this inscription, "To Dear Mother Sexton from the Officers of Tampa Chapter No. 11, O. E. S., who love you and honor you, holding you as their ideal."

She is also a member of the Tampa Woman's Club, the Tampa Heights' Garden Circle, and other kindred organizations.

I do not know how much you care to have as to my father, but will say that he was born Dec. 18, 1843, at Sugar Creek, Wisconsin, a son of James Minor and Philena Flint Sexton. In 1870 the family moved to Iowa where he attended Tabor College, being graduated in 1875. He and mother were married in Riverton, Iowa, where she was visiting her cousin, Joe Anderson, and his wife. In 1881 they moved to Imogene, where father became a partner in the Bank of Imogene. They moved to Florida in 1891 where father opened a law office. He later became representative of several building and loan associations as well as of many large investors, adding also the real estate business. He retired from business in 1920, spending his latter years in travel and study, until he passed on August 28, 1925.

Father was also active in church work, being a deacon in the First Baptist Church of Tampa for many years. He was a member of Hillsborough Lodge No. 25, A. F. & A. M., Tampa Consistory No. 1, Scottish Rite and Egypt Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.

My brother, Ormond G. Sexton, Jr., has been in the automobile and truck business for a number of years.

He has been very active in Boy Scout work, having been Scout Commissioner on this District for some years. His work with the boys has been successful to an outstanding degree.

He is also active in fraternal lines. He is a member of Hillsborough Lodge No. 25, A. F. & A. M., Past Commander of Ivanhoe Commandery, Knights Templar, and at present Potentate of Egypt Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.

My own history is very brief so far as accomplishments are concerned. I try to do my bit in church work, teaching in the Sunday school and doing my part in other activities.

The greatest public honors that have come to me have been the privilege of serving as Worthy Grand Matron of the Grand Chapter, Order of Eastern Star of Florida and of representing this great order on the Board of Trustees of the Masonic Home of Florida since its establishment in 1918.

We are very greatly interested in this work that you are doing and think it will be of inestimable value to the descendants of this family, of whom we think we have a right to justly feel proud.

If we have left out anything you would like to have or can assist in any other way it will be a pleasure to do so.

We appreciate your very interesting letter and the clipping about Cousin Winifred whom we should like so much to have known. Aunt Annie and Russell have told us many lovely things about her.

Mother and I are looking forward with pleasure to seeing you again this coming winter.

With kindest regards from both of us to your family and yourself,

Very sincerely yours,

CORRIE W. HARRIS,

Daughter of Wilella Warder Sexton.

FAMILY OF WILLIAM H. WARDER, SON OF REV. WALTER WARDER—SECOND MARRIAGE.

William H. Warder—Born at Maysville, Ky., Aug. 26, 1821; died at Chicago, Ill., Oct. 21, 1894.

Mary Johnston—Born March 7, 1831; died June 13, 1900, at Chicago, Ill.

William H. Warder and Mary Johnston were married and had children as follows:

William Henry Warder—Born March 5, 1857; died Nov., 1904. Physician.

Byrd Warder—Born Aug. 3, 1869.

June Warder—Born June 11, 1871.

Amy Warder—Born Mar. 25, 1873.

Fred Norcum Warder—Born July 26, 1878.

Byrd Warder married Henry C. Tate, April 16, 1894. No children. Henry C. Tate died in Memphis, Tenn.

Henry C. Tate was a member of a noted old Tennessee family. His father built the first railroad into Memphis. His grandfathers, Governor John Sevier and James Robertson, were distinguished pioneers in the early history of the state. Henry C. Tate was an engineer and contractor for the most part engaged in the building of railroads in various sections of the country. His wife often accompanied him while superintending his construction work, sharing his life in camp on the outskirts of civilization, the novelty and adventure of which she greatly enjoyed.

Byrd Warder Tate was graduated from the Cook County Normal School and taught for several years in the schools of Chicago, before going to Memphis. After the death of Mr. Tate she taught in special schools in Memphis, where she still resides.

June Warder married Edwin Sewall Osgood of Chicago, June 12, 1901. They had no children. Resided at Oak Park, Ill. Her husband was an engraver, son of a Baptist missionary, noted for his work in translating the Bible from the native tongue of India into English. He was distinguished for his long and arduous work in the field of foreign missions. Edwin Sewall Osgood died at Oak Park, Ill., Nov. 28, 1929.

Amy Warder married Frederic Sewall Osgood, son of Edwin Sewall Osgood, June 2, 1910.

Fred Norcum Warder married Florence Comstock, October, 1901. They had children as follows:

Lawrence Warder—Born July 4, 1904.

Florence Warder—Born May 1, 1903.

Florence Warder married Ivor Owen, born in Christ Church, New Zealand, 1902.

SKETCH OF WILLIAM H. WARDER OF CHICAGO.

The Illinois branch of the Warder Family is descended from the two brothers, Joseph and William H. Warder, both sons of Rev. Walter Warder, who emigrated from Mason County, Ky., about the middle of the eighteenth century. William H. Warder, the younger of the two, was born in Maysville, Mason County, Ky., Aug. 29, 1831. He married (1) Cordelia Green Artus, daughter of James Artus, a prominent citizen of Maysville, a veteran of the War of 1812. They moved to Illinois about 1845 and settled in Chicago, at that time a small but rapidly growing town. A number of emigrants from northern Kentucky arrived in Chicago about the same time, among them Judge Lambert Tree and Mr. Honore, the father of Mrs. Potter Palmer. William H. Warder at once engaged in the business of real estate investments and acquired title to much real property which owing to the collapse of the boom proved to have been an unfortunate speculation. Afterward he became associated with Mr. Honore as his confidential agent and adviser in real estate matters for a number of years. Mr. Warder was an expert in his line and no one was better acquainted with the growth and development of Chicago before the great fire.

He was drawn into the gold rush to California in 1849 but remained but a short time. Later on having accumulated some capital he returned to California to promote a large land reclamation scheme which proved unsuccessful.

He was a handsome intellectual man of pleasing personality, fine address and made many friends wherever he went.

After the death of his first wife he married Mary Johnston, a graduate of Mount Holyoke, a refined and cultivated lady. She was the daughter of Captain Seth Johnston and was born in Fort Hamilton where her father had been sent to command the garrison after the massacre.

A grandson, Walter Warder, son of Walter J. Warder, a graduate of Armour Institute, was a prominent member of the American Association of Engineers. He was an expert in electrical engineering and while in the employ of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company invented many electrical appliances for that company. His sister, Russell Warder, married Charles Limbach, partner and associate of Mr. Paepke, extensive lumber manufacturer of Chicago. After the death of Mr. Limbach, she married Mr. Louis Westbrook. They live in Tampa, Florida. Mrs. Annie Kirk Warder, her mother, widow of Walter J. Warder, also resides in Tampa. She is a prominent member of the Daughters of the Confederacy.

An interesting episode in the life of William H. Warder occurred during the Civil War. A group of prominent capitalists and business men of Chicago and elsewhere had conceived the idea of effecting an arrangement between the North and the South for a trade exchange between the two governments whereby the North could send food products to the South of which it was then in sore need in exchange for cotton of which the North was lamentably short. With remarkable shrewdness and diplomacy, William H. Warder made his way through the military lines of both the Union and Confederate armies, and succeeded in obtaining personal interviews with both President Lincoln and Jefferson Davis. He claimed that he received courteous reception and a respectful hearing from both of these great men, but they regarded the scheme as chimerical and declined to seriously consider it. He was a dreamer of dreams, but with his persuasive address, his intellectual gifts and business initiative, under more favorable circumstances, he might have carried through to success enterprises of great size and moment. He died at his home in Oak Park at the age of seventy-three.

He early caught the Chicago spirit, and always predicted the ultimate wealth and greatness of Chicago. Whether riding on the top wave of success or plunged in the depth of depression he was always cheerful and optimistic, seeing with his visionary outlook only the future glory and supremacy that was in the future to be Chicago. To such citizens Chicago is indebted for the realization of the ambitious dreams of her early days.

FAMILY OF WALTER WARDER, YOUNGEST SON OF REVEREND WALTER WARDER

Dr. Walter Warder, born at Maysville, Ky.

Nancy Artus, born at Maysville, Ky.

Dr. Walter Warder married Nancy Artus, a sister of Cordelia Artus, who married his brother, William H. Warder.

They had the following children:

Harriet E. Warder, married Rev. Frank Stone. One child dead.

Nancy Warder, unmarried. Died in Washington, D. C.

James A. Warder, married Laura Goslin. They had two children—William and Inda.

SKETCH OF DR. WALTER WARDER

Dr. Walter Warder received a liberal education and received his degree of M. D. He entered the practice of medicine at Maysville in Mason County, Ky., where he enjoyed a wide practice and was highly esteemed by the members of his profession. He was a distinguished physician, a much loved citizen, noted for his charitable gifts of money and medical aid to the poor and needy. No man in Mason county was more highly esteemed than Dr. Walter Warder. He had three children—Harriet E., Nancy and James A. Warder. The two daughters, Harriet E. and Nancy, were educated at the Maysville Institute, finishing at Columbia University, N. Y. They specially prepared for educational work and both became successful teachers of girls' schools and colleges in the South and West. They taught at Ward Seminary (now Ward-Belmont) at Nashville, Tenn., and at Wolf Hall in Denver. Harriet was for a number of years the principal of Stephens College for Girls at Columbia, Mo. She was also head of the Women's University of South Carolina and in other schools of the South. Nancy taught at the well known and fashionable Gardner School for Girls in New York City. After a long career of teaching in very high grade schools they removed, with their mother, Nancy Artus Warder, to make their home in Washington, D. C. Miss Nancy here entered

the government service as an expert chemist in the Department of Agriculture, a position she continued to hold until her death which occurred in 1918, at Washington, D. C. After retiring from the profession of teaching, her sister Mrs. Hattie E. Stone, devoted her time to the care and loving companionship of their aged mother, Nancy Artus Warder, who reached the advanced age of ninety-eight years. At the national convention of the Daughters of the War of 1812 she was one of the very few surviving real daughters and on that occasion read a poem of her own composition, in honor of her father, James Artus, who was an officer in that War.

MRS. HATTIE E. STONE

When quite young, Harriet E. Warder, known by her friends as Hattie Warder, had married Rev. Frank E. Stone, a talented and highly educated young Baptist minister of Mason County, Ky., shortly before the outbreak of the Civil War. Following the traditions of his Southern family and environment he early enlisted in the Confederate army and was at once made Chaplain of a Kentucky regiment. After leaving the service, while traveling down the Ohio on the steamer Magnolia an explosion occurred which resulted in the burning of the boat and the loss of one hundred persons. In this catastrophe he lost his life. His body was never recovered. Left with one child, a girl, with only an insufficient income for support of herself and infant daughter she took up her work of teaching for which her training at Columbia University and her previous experience had so well prepared her. She accepted the principalship of Stephens College at Columbia, Mo., then in its infancy, but now grown to be one of the best and most popular schools for girls in the Mississippi Valley, which position she filled for seven years with marked ability and success. Afterwards she became the head of the Women's University of South Carolina, taught Wolf Hall, an Episcopal school at Den-

ver, Colo., and at other schools in the South and West.

She is still living at Nashville at the age of ninety years, her body frail but her mind bright and active as of yore. She is a working member of a number of literary and other women's clubs and frequently, on request, presents and reads papers on literary, education and metaphysical subjects. For scholarship and intellectual ability she is entitled to a first place in the roll of

Warders who have won honors and distinction in many lines. Her brother, Captain James Warder, was an aid on Gen. Rosecrans' staff in the U. S. Army during the Civil War. He was an able lawyer and served several terms as U. S. District Attorney for the Middle District of Tennessee, while living at Shelbyville.

He also received the Republican nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, but with his party failed of election.

PIONEER LIFE IN ILLINOIS

JOSEPH AND ANN T. WARDER—A SKETCH

The eldest son of Rev. Walter Warder was Joseph Warder, father of the writer, who was born at Maysville, Kentucky, September 9, 1810, and died at Marion, in Williamson County, Ill., April 2, 1887, aged seventy-seven years. He married Ann T. Kirkham at Maysville, February 3, 1842. She was born at Woodville, Miss., November 24, 1822, and died at Marion, Ill., February, 1910, aged 88 years.

They first settled at Flemingsburg, Kentucky, where two children were born to them, Mary Elizabeth and Isabella. About the year 1848, the family removed to Maysville in the adjoining county of Mason. Here Walter, Warder, the writer, was born April 7, 1851. Some time prior to that date Joseph Warder had been engaged in mercantile and saw-mill business, associated with R. M. Bishop, who shortly thereafter removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he established a wholesale grocery business, prospered and finally became the Democratic Governor of the State of Ohio. Joseph Warder accompanied Mr. Bishop to Cincinnati, and was employed by him in establishing the new business in that city, his family for the time remaining in Maysville. Being threatened with serious lung trouble, Mr. Warder was advised by his physicians to abandon indoor work and to live much in the open air. At that time there was a great deal of talk of the rapid settlement and development of Southern Illinois. There had commenced a big emigration from Northern Kentucky to the settlements across the Ohio in Illinois. Flattering reports had been received by friends and neighbors of Mason County who had already taken up land and found homes across in Illinois, where land in plenty could be entered from the Government or bought for almost a song as compared with the price of land in the blue grass country of Kentucky. Prevented by his business engagement with Mr. Bishop from going in person at that time, he wound up his affairs in Maysville and placed his wife and three children on an Ohio River packet booked for Metropolis, the county seat of Massac County, Ill., trusting

the ability and good judgment of his wife to select a farm and settle the family in the new country. Metropolis, though then a small frontier town was comparatively an old Illinois settlement being the site of old Fort Massac, where George Rogers Clark had his little band of Kentucky and Illinois riflemen and backwoodsmen to start on an expedition through the wilderness of Southern Illinois to Kaskaskia and old Fort Chartres, that was to make his name immortal and was to add to the United States five great Commonwealths destined to bring wealth and glory to the Nation.

They were treated with hospitality and made lifetime friends during the short time of their stay in Metropolis after which they took passage in a two-horse wagon over unspeakably bad roads to Vienna, the county seat of Johnson, adjoining Massac on the north. Mrs. Warder at once entered upon the task of locating a farm to become the future home of the family. She soon found a tract of semi-improved land located six miles east of Vienna. Upon it stood a fairly good sized house of one big room and a lean-to kitchen, the logs of hewed poplar trees, cracks filled with mortar, and a good stone chimney. The latter gave it distinction because other houses in the neighborhood had chimneys of sticks daubed with clay.

The family at once removed to the new home. The dead stalks of a castor bean field which stood near the house furnished the first fuel. This was gathered by two young men anxious for adventure in the wild country, who had been sent along to help the family in getting settled and to start the work of the farm under the direction of Mrs. Warder. A few days after the opening while the two young men were gathering fuel in the castor bean patch a fine buck deer came flying through the yard. The young seekers for wild adventure gleefully embraced this first opportunity, and dropping their tools gave hot chase to the deer and were not seen again till long after nightfall.

Mrs. Warder, although an educated and refined woman accustomed to the social life in a fine old Kentucky town, adapted herself to the hardships and exigencies of a primitive life in the wilderness with courage and enthusiasm, and when her husband finally arrived in the spring he found a fairly good organization to begin the season's work on the farm.

Ann Warder had been well educated at Locust Grove Seminary, a school for girls at Gallatin, Tennessee, where both she and her sister, Lorinda Kirkham, had been teachers. She was an artist in water color painting and a writer whose contributions frequently had appeared in various publications, but she at once adapted herself to the new and rude surroundings with zeal and determination to make the wilderness blossom as the rose. In this she succeeded despite the hardships and privations of frontier life and an increasing family, two more children having been added to her little flock, William H. and Annie Gertrude Warder, who were born in the new Illinois home.

Joseph Warder, by his change to farm and outdoor life soon recovered his health and by the unceasing labor of himself and efficient hired help pushed forward the work of opening up his farm, and building a home. The erection of a comfortable frame dwelling was commenced and inclosed but not completed for a couple of years afterwards.

In the uncompleted building, Ann Warder, to care for the early education of her own children and those of her immediate neighbors, opened a little school. It was an attractive place. The house stood amid great oak trees towering over its very roof, and the hazel thickets, untouched, grew up to its very doors and windows. Her life at that time must have been a happy, though intensely active one. She looked after the preparation of the meals and all the details of housekeeping. She superintended the making and weaving of carpets, and the home-made jeans and linsey for the family clothing. To aid her in this work, she brought to Johnson County the first sewing machine and the first knitting machine. The large willow baby carriage brought from Kentucky proved a novelty in these parts.

Her work and influence at once made a marked impression on the community. In a

short time she was offered the superintendency of the school at Vienna, the county seat of Johnson County, thus becoming the first woman to teach a public school in the County. This was in the year 1856, nearly eighty years ago. Only two of her pupils at that time, Mrs. Fannie P. Jackson, of Vienna, and Walter Warder, of Cairo, are still living. Her influence was widely felt and many of her young men and women who won success in after life bore testimony that they received their inspiration from her training and example.

Joseph and Ann Warder led the life of devout Christians and sincere believers in the religion of the Bible, unshaken by the present day conflict between fundamentalism and modernism. The Warder ancestors had been deeply religious and after the Revolution, Baptists. Both Joseph and Ann had been from early youth Baptists and were members of the Maysville Baptist Church. Shortly after coming to Illinois they joined the Friendship Baptist Church near by where they lived and for more than fifty years were faithful members of its congregation. Joseph became the clerk of the church and his beautifully written and faithfully transcribed records of the acts and doings of the congregation for near a half century give a vivid picture of pioneer neighborhood life at that time. The church meeting was held on Saturdays. It was a very strict censor of the neighborhood and the erring brother was first warned to mend his ways, and if he failed to do so, he was severely reprimanded or finally expelled from membership. Very few crimes were ever committed in that neighborhood and there were few prosecutions for misdemeanors.

Joseph Warder and his wife organized a flourishing Sunday School at Friendship Church, probably the first in Johnson County. Others soon followed in neighboring churches. They were ardent temperance workers and were leaders in the organization of lodges of Good Templars, an order then numerous and active in the temperance cause.

Joseph Warder was a well educated and versatile man. He had been in the mercantile business and was an expert bookkeeper and accountant. He had been in the saw mill, lumber and contracting business. He could draw plans and make estimates for buildings. He conduct-

ed a small nursery to supply himself and his neighbors with improved varieties of fruit trees for planting. He studied farming and fruit raising and became expert in both lines.

In winter he taught in the public schools near his home. His effort yielded a modest income for the support of his family and enabled him to give his children a fairly good education. The girls became teachers. Walter, the elder son, was educated at Shurtleff College, at Alton, and at what was then "Illinois Industrial University," afterwards the University of Illinois. The other son, William H. Warder, and his sister, Annie Gertrude Warder, graduated from the Southern Illinois Normal University, at Carbondale, Ill. To aid in the education of the two younger children the farm was sold and the old couple moved to Carbondale where they purchased a comfortable home and lived peacefully and contentedly to the end of their lives. Joseph died first and in a few years he was followed by his faithful and devoted wife, both passing away in the City of Marion, Illinois, to which they had later removed.

Their history is the history of the lives of many of the early settlers of Southern Illinois. They lived to see the fruition of their hopes ful-

filled and the settlement in life of their children, prosperous and prominent in social, professional and business positions.

Ann Warder, wife of Joseph, was of Scotch-English descent. Her paternal grandfather was James Kirkham, who married an English lady and settled in South Carolina, afterwards removing to Tennessee, near Nashville, where his son, Thomas Kirkham, married Elizabeth Prewitt, daughter of Elisha Prewitt and Rhoda Armstrong, said to have been a sister of Gen. Robert Armstrong, of Nashville. Their son, Thomas Kirkham, who married Elizabeth Prewitt, settled in Woodville, Miss., where he became a prominent citizen and land owner. He was commissioned in the War of 1812 as First Lieutenant of Captain Joor's Company of Mississippi Volunteers, Light Artillery, and served under Gen. Andrew Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans. On account of this military service his widow, Elizabeth Kirkham, mother of Ann Warder, was granted a land warrant with which she obtained a patent from the Government under which she entered a tract of land in Johnson County, long after the War. Joseph Warder acquired a part of his farm by patent directly from the Government.

GENEALOGY OF JOSEPH WARDER, ELDEST SON OF REV. WALTER WARDER, AND HIS DESCENDANTS

Joseph Warder—Born at Mayslick, Ky., September 11, 1810; died at Marion, Illinois, April 2, 1887; aged 77 years.

Ann Thomas Kirkham—Born at Woodville, Miss., Nov. 24, 1822; died at Marion, Ill., Feb. 12, 1890; aged 68 years.

Joseph Warder and Ann Thomas Kirkham were married Feb. 3, 1842, at Maysville, Ky.

They had children as follows:

Mary Elizabeth Warder—Born at Flemingsburg, Ky., Jan. 3, 1844; died at DuQuoin, Ill., March 14, 1885.

Sample G. Parks—Born in Indiana, Dec. 5, 1836; died at DuQuoin, Ill., Feb. 12, 1905.

Mary Elizabeth Warder and Sample G. Parks were married in Johnson County, Ill., Jan. 24, 1864.

Isabella Warder—Born at Flemingsburg, Ky., Oct. 10, 1848; died at Carbondale, Ill.

William Herschel Bundy—Born at Marion, Ill., Apr. 2, 1840; living at Marion, Illinois, at age of 94 years.

Isabella Warder married William H. Bundy in Johnson County, Ill., April 10, 1870.

Walter Warder—Born at Maysville, Ky., April 7, 1851; living at age of 83 years at Cairo, Ill.

Sarah Medora Warder—Born at Vienna, Ill., Jan. 4, 1854.

Walter Warder and Sarah Medora Warder were married at Vienna, Ill.

William H. Warder—Born in Johnson county, Ill., Aug. 21, 1859; living at Marion, Ill.

Meta Goodall—Born at Marion, Ill., June 10, 1864; living at Marion, Ill.

William H. Warder and Meta Goodall were married at Marion, Ill., April 20, 1882.

Annie Gertrude Warder—Born in Johnson County, Ill., June 15, 1863; living at Wilmette, Ill.

Charles Jules Michelet, Sr.—Born in Wisconsin; living.

GENEALOGY OF MARY ELIZABETH WARDER PARKS, DAUGHTER OF JOSEPH WARDER AND ANNE KIRKHAM WARDER

Mary Elizabeth Warder, daughter of Joseph and Anne Kirkham Warder, born in Flemingsburg, Ky., Jan. 3, 1844.

Sample G. Parks, born Dec. 5, 1836.

Mary Elizabeth Warder and Sample G. Parks were married in Johnson County, Ill., Jan. 24, 1864. (This was a military wedding, the bridegroom a Captain in the U. S. Army, and his three best men all commissioned officers, all being in full dress uniform).

Mary Elizabeth and Sample G. Parks had children as follows:

Annie Parks, born July 24, 1865.

Walter Warder Parks, born Oct. 31, 1866.

Elizabeth Parks, born July 20, 1871.

Deaths:

Sample G. Parks died Feb. 12, 1905.

Mary Elizabeth Parks died March 13, 1885.

Sample G. Parks was an attorney at law, a graduate of the Cincinnati College of Law. He commenced the practice of law in Jonesboro,

in Union county, Ill., but in a short time located in Vienna, in the neighboring county of Johnson, where he practiced his profession with success until the beginning of the Civil War. He at once joined those loyal leaders of public sentiment who gave their best efforts in public and private to hold Southern Illinois loyal to the Union cause, notwithstanding that section had been settled for the most part by people from the Southern States, naturally bound by ties of blood and friendship with the South. When secession became assured, under the leadership of John A. Logan, and such influential leaders as Captain Parks, a sudden revolution of public sentiment took place, and the citizens of Johnson county, almost to a man rallied to the support of the Union cause. Johnson county was one of the first counties in the State to fill her quota of enlisted volunteer soldiers.

Captain Parks recruited a company which became Company K, attached to the 120th Regiment of Illinois Volunteers.

George W. McKeig of Shawneetown was the Colonel of this regiment. Captain Parks commanded his company throughout the war. It participated in numerous engagements with the enemy and at the battle of Guntown, Miss., Captain Parks was severely wounded by the explosion of a shell, a portion of which he carried in his body to the day of his death.

While the division to which he belonged was stationed at Memphis, and afterwards, he acted as Judge Advocate, a position his legal training had fitted him to fill with credit and ability. Upon his honorable discharge from military service at the close of the war he located for the practice of law at DuQuoin, in Perry county, Ill., where he became prominent both in civil and political life. He was nominated for Judge of the Circuit Court but being a Republican in an overwhelmingly Democratic District he failed of election. He filled various city offices and was repeatedly elected as Judge of the County Court of Perry county and a short time before his death he was elected as a Republican nominee, to the office of Representative in the General Assembly of Illinois, a position he was filling at the time of his death. He was a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic and was buried with the honors of that order, an official committee of his fellow members of the Legislature attending in a body.

The writer of these lines was for several months a student of law in the office of Captain Parks, his brother-in-law, and always during that time, enjoyed his kindly assistance and sympathy, his unwavering friendship and the daily example of his fine, manly character. After a half century my recollection of his personality is still vivid.

He was a brave and courageous man, fixed and uncompromising in his convictions, but his voice was low and subdued, his words calm and deliberate, and his manners as gentle as those of a child. His appearance was handsome and imposing, his hair and complexion as fair as a Saxon, his size and height unusual and his bearing dignified and military.

If the writer has been enabled to win some degree of success and some of the honors in the strenuous struggle of an eventful and somewhat dramatic career, he is glad, in this place and at this time to gratefully acknowledge his indebtedness therefor to his beloved and devoted sister, Mary Elizabeth Warder, and to her honored husband, Sample G. Parks.

They aroused his first ambition and their influence, more than any other factor gave shape and development to his life and character.

Mary Elizabeth Warder, wife of Captain Parks, was a woman of remarkable strength of mind and forcefulness of character.

She received a fair education in the public schools and at the Jonesboro Female Academy during the principalship of her aunt, Mrs. Isabella Marschalk. Afterwards she engaged in teaching, a vocation which she loved, and in which she met with unusual success, imparting to her students much of her abounding enthusiasm for learning and a higher life. Many of them bear witness to this day of the potent influence she had in shaping their future lives and careers.

She was possessed of a bright intellect, keen wit and a charming and impressive personality. She had a remarkable individuality, attractive presence and engaging manners. She was gifted with rare conversational power and was ever welcome in whatever circle or society she chanced to move.

She was universally beloved by all classes. Although she died at the early age of forty-five years, she had drunk deeply of the joys and sorrows of life.

She was never a member of any church and professed no religious creed, but she ever preached and practiced the gospel of love and humanity. To help others was her highest ambition. Charity was her bright and shining virtue, the keynote of her character. It was in the hour of misfortune, sickness and death that she was an angel of mercy and a tower of strength, not only to her friends and family, but to the poor suffering of her neighborhood and city. It was in the gratitude of those whose lives she had helped to lighten and brighten that she found her most valued reward.

Of her it may well be said: "She was a perfect woman nobly planned, to warn, to comfort, to command."

DESCENDANTS OF MARY ELIZABETH WARDER AND SAMPLE G. PARKS

Family of Annie Parks Blakeslee, Daughter of Mary E. Warker Parks and Captain Sample G. Parks.

Annie Parks—Born in Johnson county, Ill., July 24, 1865; died at Valejo, Calif., Oct. 24, 1929. Prominent in D. A. R. work in California.

Frank A. Blakeslee—Born May 17, 1864 in Illinois. Living in Valejo, California. Mining and mechanical engineer. Graduate University of Illinois.

Annie Parks and Frank A. Blakeslee were married October 15, 1890.

They had children as follows:

Walter Arthur Blakeslee—Born Aug. 25, 1892. Education: High school, Kansas City, Mo., 4 years; University of Illinois, 1907-1911. Graduate in College of Engineering. Married Dec., 1916. No children.

Marion Blakeslee—Born Nov. 12, 1894. Education: High school, Kansas City, Mo., 1908-12. College Wellesley 1912-16. Graduate University Chicago Master's Degree 1920.

Married Dent Ferrell, engineer and inventor, Sept. 23, 1927.

One child, Blakeslee Denton Ferrell, born August 14, 1928.

Elizabeth Blakeslee—Born March 8, 1898. Education: High school, Kansas City, Mo., 1912-16; University of Illinois, 1917-1920. Graduate A. B. Degree.

Married Albert Victor Vierhus, Oct. 13, 1928.

Albert Victor Vierhus—Born July 15, 1897. Education: High school, Oregon. Graduate University of Oregon, 1918. War aviator.

No children.

FAMILY OF WALTER WARDER PARKS, SON OF MARY E. WARDER AND CAPTAIN SAMPLE G. PARKS

Walter Warder Parks—Born DuQuoin, Ill., Oct. 31, 1866. Educated in DuQuoin high school; Southern Illinois Normal University; graduate Illinois College of Pharmacy.

Married to Kate Horn, daughter of Henry Horn, banker, May 10, 1893.

They had children as follows:

Catherine Elizabeth Parks—Born March 8, 1894. Education: High school, DuQuoin, Ill.; University of Illinois; Graduate A. B. Degree. Teacher of Latin DuQuoin High School.

Louisa Walter Parks—Born Nov. 2, 1912. Education: High School DuQuoin, Ill.; College, Rockford College, Illinois; entered Sophomore Class, Sept., 1931. Graduate of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., June, 1934.

Walter Warder Parks, a graduate in pharmacy, and registered pharmacist, has been successfully engaged in the drug business in DuQuoin, Ill., for more than thirty years. For more than ten years he has been President of the DuQuoin State Bank, and now holds that position. He stands high in financial and banking circles, having been appointed by the Governor in 1928 as the representative of the bankers of the state on a commission to revise the Revenue Laws of Illinois.

In politics he has always been a Republican and for a number of years has been the acknowledged leader of his party in Perry county and recognized throughout the state as a man of influence in Republican councils.

FAMILY OF MARY ELIZABETH PARKS, DAUGHTER OF MARY E. WARDER AND CAPTAIN SAMPLE G. PARKS

Elizabeth Parks Skinner—Born July 20, 1870.

Married to Lucius Dole Skinner, May 6, 1901.

Lucius Dole Skinner—Born Oct. 24, 1870; died June 29, 1905.

They had children as follows:

Sarah Parks Skinner—Born Feb. 23, 1903.

Married to Roderick K. Rawlins, Aug. 12, ~~1903~~, 1923.

Roderick K. Rawlins—Born Aug. 12, 1903.

They had one child, Roderick King Rawlins, born June 18, 1929.

Lucius Warder Skinner—Born Mch. 4, 1904.

Elizabeth Parks Skinner resides in DuQuoin, Ill. She was married in 1901 to Lucius Dole Skinner, promising and successful young banker who in the midst of his financial career died only four years after marriage. His widow, Elizabeth Parks Skinner, who had graduated in the Southern Illinois Normal University and had engaged in teaching before her marriage, was called to head the Department of Pedagogy in that institution which place she filled successfully for a number of years.

Lucius Dole Skinner was the only child of Major Skinner, a prominent merchant and banker of DuQuoin, a member of the Smith Bros. mercantile and banking firm, for several generations leaders in the finance and business in that city.

GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF ISABELLA WARDER BUNDY, DAUGHTER OF JOSEPH WARDER AND ANNE KIRKHAM WARDER

Isabella Warder, daughter of Joseph Warder and Anne Kirkham Warder, was born in Flemingsburg, Fleming Co., Ky., Oct. 10, 1848. She attended Southern Illinois College at Carbondale, Ill., and was a teacher in DuQuoin high school before her marriage.

William Herschel Bundy—Born April 2, 1846. Graduate of Ewing College. County surveyor, teacher and bookkeeper in early years. Served as Representative in General Assembly of Illinois. Pharmaceutical chemist. Registered Pharmacist for fifty years. Still in business at Marion, Ill., at the age of eighty-eight.

Isabella Warder and William H. Bundy were married April 16, 1870.

They had children as follows:

Marian Bundy—Born Oct. 3, 1872. Graduate of Marion, Ill., high school. Supplementary course at Baylor University, Waco, Texas. Teacher in Marion public schools for three years.

Benjamin Thomas Bundy—Born July 4, 1877. Graduate of Marion high school. Pharmaceutical graduate from St. Louis College of Pharmacy. Pharmacist for several years at Venice and Marion, Ill. Now assistant postmaster of Marion, Ill., under civil service.

FAMILY OF MARIAN BUNDY, DAUGHTER OF ISABELLA WARDER BUNDY

Marian Bundy—Born Oct. 3, 1872.

Edward Longbons—Born May 18, 1869.

Marion Bundy and Edward Longbons were married Aug. 13, ~~1870~~, 1896.

Edward Longbons graduated at Southern Illinois Teachers College (Normal), at Carbondale, Ill. Superintendent of Public Schools in Marion, Ill., 1894, '95, '96, and in Metropolis, Ill., until 1904. Since then and now traveling salesman for Ginn & Co., school book publishers, for twenty-seven years. Mr. Longbons is of English descent, his ancestors having come over with Morris Birbek and settled in Edwards county, Ill., in the year 1818.

Marian Bundy and Edward Longbons had children as follows:

Belle Longbons—Born Sept. 13, 1897. Graduate of Marion Township High School. B. M. degree from School of Music, University of Illinois, with final honors. Studied Violin, Viola, Cello and Clarinet. Member of honorary organizations, Pi Kappa Lambda and Mu Kappa Alpha. Supervisor of Music in Benton, Murphysboro, Champaign and Lawrenceville High Schools. Advanced work in band instruments in University of California 1931 (summer).

Elizabeth Longbons—Born January 13, 1899. Graduate of Marion Township High School. B. S. degree from School of Liberal Arts and Sciences, University of Illinois. Honor student with straight A in Chemistry. Member of honorary L. A. and S. Organization, Phi Beta Kappa and of Chemistry, Iota Sigma Pi. Teacher of Chemistry and Physics in Harrisburg Township High School. Working for Master's Degree in Columbia University, New York.

Helen Longbons—Born Aug. 5, 1901. Graduate of Marion Township High School. B. M. degree from School of Music, University of Illinois. Superior Scholarship Honors. Honorary organizations, Pi Kappa Lambda, Mu Kappa Alpha. Professional, Sigma Alpha Iota. Piano teacher, with private class of forty pupils. Student of advanced music under Leo Miller of St. Louis.

Anna Louise Longbons—Born Dec. 3, 1904; died February 3, 1913.

Edward Longbons, Jr.—Born Aug. 28, 1906. Graduate of Marion Township High School. B. S. degree from College of Law, University of Illinois. L. L. B. degree from Kent Law School, Chicago, Member of professional Fraternity Gamma Eta Gamma. Social Fraternity, Tau Delta Tau. Admitted to bar in Illinois, July, 1931. Employed in the Chicago Trust Company (affiliated with the National Bank of the Republic).

FAMILY OF BENJAMIN THOMAS BUNDY, SON OF ISABELLA WARDER BUNDY

Benjamin Thomas Bundy—Born July 4, 1877. Graduate of Marion Township High School. Pharmaceutical Graduate from St. Louis College of Pharmacy. Pharmacist for several years at Venice and Marion, Ill. Now deputy postmaster of Marion, Ill., under civil service.

Iva Delle Ing—Born June 5, 1883. Attended Public Schools of Marion, Ill. St. Louis High School.

Benjamin Thomas Bundy and Iva Delle Ing were married Sept. 13, 1903. They had children as follows:

Lillian Belle Bundy—Born March 4, 1905. Graduate of Marion Township Post-graduate Business Course. Bookkeeper and stenographer for Beal Bros., dealers in miners' supplies, Marion, Ill.

William Herschel Bundy, Jr.—Born Sept. 28, 1906. Graduate of the Marion Township High School. A. B. degree from Southern Illinois Teachers College. Honors in High School and College in Athletics. Letters received for excellency in football and basketball. Athletic coach at Crab Orchard, Ill. Principal of various high schools.

William H. Bundy, Sr., is the son of S. H. Bundy, M. D., a prominent citizen and physician in Southern Illinois who served as a U. S. Army surgeon during the Civil War. He was a resident of Williamson county, Ill., having emigrated from the State of Tennessee.

FAMILY OF WALTER WARDER, SON OF JOSEPH WARDER AND ANNE KIRKHAM WARDER

Walter Warder, Attorney at Law—Born April 7, 1851. Shurtleff College and University of Illinois.

Married Sarah Medora Bain, May 26, 1876.

Sarah Medora Bain—Born Jan. 24, 1854. Educated in Vienna High School and McKendree College at Lebanon, Ill.

They had children as follows:

Walter Bain Warder, Attorney at Law—Born Dec. 19, 1882. Graduated in High School, Cairo, Ill.; University of Illinois A. B. 1906; University of Illinois, LL. B. 1908. Member Phi Kappa Sigma and Phi Delta Phi.

Winifred Fairfax Warder—Born May 22, 1885; died Oct. 8, 1918. Graduated Cairo High School; attended Bettie Stuart Institute and St. Agatha's Episcopal School and later graduated at Monticello Seminary, Godfrey, Ill., class of 1906.

Further notes and Memorial to Winifred Fairfax Warder will be found in another part of this book.

She died in the service of the Women's Overseas Hospitals, U. S. A., at Bordeaux, France, Oct. 8, 1918.

FAMILY OF WILLIAM H. WARDER, SECOND SON OF JOSEPH WARDER AND ANNE KIRKHAM WARDER

William H. Warder, Attorney at Law—Born Aug. 21, 1859; married Apr. 26, 1882 to Meta Goodall.

Meta Goodall—Born June 16, 1864.

They had children as follows:

Laura Belle Warder—Born Oct. 8, 1883. Graduated in High School, Marion, Ill.; Christian College, Columbia, Mo.; A. B. degree University of Illinois.

Harriet A. Warder—Born Nov. 18, 1884. Graduated Marion High School and Christian College. Married February 4, 1908, to Fred Stotlar.

Fred Stotlar, Lumberman, Successful Business Man—Born Jan. 17, 1879.

They have one child.

Warder Stotlar—Born May 9, 1911. Graduate Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill.; Post graduate course in Department of Commerce.

Evelyn Warder—Born July 16, 1886. Graduated Marion High School and University of Illinois. Married Hosea V. Ferrell, June 12, 1912.

Hosea V. Ferrell, Attorney at Law—Born Oct. 6, 1880.

They had children as follows:

Evelyn Ferrell—Born Aug. 23, 1913.

William Hosea Ferrell—Born Oct. 10, 1914.

Both members Senior Class University of Illinois.

WILLIAM H. WARDER.

William H. Warder, second son of Joseph Warder and Ann Kirkham Warder, was born on his father's farm in Johnson county, Ill., Aug. 21, 1859. While a youth he aided in the farm work during the summer months, attending the public school in the neighborhood in winter. In both of these lines he was quick, reliable and efficient. Work on the farm in those days meant early rising, long hours of labor, exposure to extremes of heat and cold and never ending drudgery. Always cheerful and optimistic he discharged his duties uncomplainingly and learned to make the most of every situation, however hard or discouraging.

Aided by intelligent assistance and encouragement at home he made rapid progress in his studies and was soon prepared to enter the struggle for a higher education and a wider outlook on life. To further his ambitions and to secure for his young sister, Annie Gertrude, similar opportunities for training the parents sold the old farm place in Johnson county and removed to Carbondale, in Jackson county, where they entered as students at the Southern Illinois Normal University, a state institution specially provided to prepare students for the vocation of teaching in the public schools. In

due course of time they both graduated, William receiving the honors of his class. After graduation he accepted the principalship of the Jonesboro, Ill., schools and taught for one or two terms, abandoning the vocation of teacher to pursue the study of law. He entered the law office of his brother, Walter Warder, who was then practicing law at Cairo, Ill.

Here he applied himself to study with energy and enthusiasm. At the completion of his course of study he at once entered upon the practice of law at Marion, in Williamson county, Ill. Without the long and tedious period of waiting for business that handicaps most young lawyers at the commencement of their legal career he met with success in a short time. At this time the development of the vast deposits of coal in Williamson had just begun and capital was coming in a flood for investment in the opening of the mines. The movement brought wealth and population. The young attorney directed his attention to actively promoting the mining industry, procuring options, obtaining leases and buying and selling coal lands and mining interests. His practice was largely with coal and other corporations by means of which he became the owner of valuable real estate and in receipt of a liberal income. Always a loyal follower and active worker in the ranks of the Democratic party, although neither seeking nor wanting public office of any kind, his zeal and enthusiasm for the cause resulted in his being recognized by the State organization as a leader in his congressional district, a position he has retained for many years. By reason of the record of long service to his party which he had made during a number of years he was selected as the candidate for congress in the 25th congressional district of Illinois. Although making the race, the district was so overwhelmingly Republican at that time that his defeat was unavoidable. As proof of his popularity with his party friends and associates he was four times selected as a delegate from the State of Illinois to represent his state in four National Democratic Conventions from the time he became a voter to the last convention—which met in Chicago and nominated Franklin D. Roosevelt for President, of whom he was an ardent supporter. During this Convention it was learned that William H. Warder and Ex-Governor Woodcock, of Kentucky, held the record of attendance at all

National Democratic Conventions during the last fifty years. This circumstance was announced in the newspapers and thereupon the National Democratic Committee sent them a special invitation to be the guests of the Committee during the Convention, to sit on the platform and to have the freedom of the floor, such an honor as few Democratic war-horses have ever received from such a distinguished body of Democratic leaders.

William H. Warder was elected to represent the 50th District in the General Assembly of Illinois, in which service he won the reputation of an able and conscientious worker, being recognized as a member of the Judiciary Committee of the House, possessing a knowledge and judgment of the law unexcelled by any of his fellow members on his side of the House. He did not seek notoriety nor often speak from the floor but when he did his words were well chosen and held the attention of his hearers and won courteous consideration.

His official record was so satisfactory to his constituents that he was renominated and elected for a second term.

While a Member, about 1890, he made a speech in the House advocating a system of Hard Roads, the first made in the Illinois Legislature, which was noted with approval in the editorial columns of the Chicago papers.

He has always been held in high estimation by the bench and bar of his judicial district, having served as President of the Southern Illinois Bar Association and as a member of the Illinois State Bar Association. He is also officially honored as Dean of the Williamson County Bar Association, being the oldest attorney now practicing in Williamson county.

During the past presidential campaign he was active as an organizer of his party in support of President Roosevelt and Governor Horner. He is rock-rooted in the principles of Democracy and has worked as zealously for his party during the many years of its defeats as in the periods of its victorious success.

He has attended every Democratic National Convention for 54 years, a record held by only one other man so far as a wide inquiry has developed. He has attended the Convention five times as a Delegate and four times as an Alternate.

For fifty years he has been an active and supporting member of the Christian Church of Marion, and during the greater part of that time Superintendent of the Sunday School of his church. He is a leader in all movements for the betterment of his community and his liberal support of all charitable work is well known and appreciated by all his fellow citizens. Few men in his city and county have been more generally loved and esteemed by the people.

He is now engaged in the practice of law as a member of the firm of Warder & Zimmerman, of which he is the senior member.

He has recently been appointed and is now acting as Attorney for the Receiver of the Marion closed banks.

He is a Mason, an Elk and Knight of Pythias. He is fond of reading and his recreation is a game of billiards at the Elk Lodge Hall.

MISS LAURA BELLE WARDER.

For a number of years Miss Laura Belle Warder, daughter of Hon. W. H. Warder, has been an efficient law clerk and legal assistant in his office, as well as actively conducting a large building and loan association. She early developed a love for literature and an aptitude for scholarship. After graduating at the Marion High School she entered the Christian College for Women, at Columbia, Mo., where she took a full course, graduating with honors. Afterwards she entered as a student in the College of Literature and Arts at the University of Illinois. Here also she graduated, receiving in due course her degree as Bachelor of Arts. She then entered the law office of her father, acquainting herself with the knowledge and practice of law as fully as if she had been admitted to practice.

She has enjoyed many delightful vacations, enabling her to travel widely in her own country and in the countries of Europe, at one time taking a six months' tour of the world. Her hobby has been motoring to many points of interest in the United States and especially in mountain climbing and camera work. She is the holder of a membership certificate in the Alpine Club of Europe and America, an honor only won by the actual climbing of the highest mountains in various parts of the world.

In the spring of 1934 she was appointed by Circuit Judge White of the First Judicial Circuit of Illinois, as Master in Chancery for the Circuit Court of Williamson county, Ill., perhaps one of the first women to fill that position in the State of Illinois.

Miss Warder is an active member of the Woman's Club of Marion and also the Woman's Business and Professional Club of that city, being a past president of the same.

**FAMILY OF ANNIE GERTRUDE MICHELET,
YOUNGEST DAUGHTER OF JOSEPH
WARDER AND ANNE KIRK-
HAM WARDER**

Annie Gertrude Warder—Born in Johnson county, Ill., June 15, 1863. Graduate of Southern Illinois Normal University. Married Charles Jules Michelet.

Charles Jules Michelet—Born in Wisconsin, Attorney at Law. A. B. and LL. B. Northwestern University.

They had children as follows.

Gertrude Michelet—Born at Wilmette, Ill. Educated at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

Charles Jules Michelet, Jr.—Born at Wilmette, Ill. College of Engineering Northwestern University.

Elizabeth Warder Michelet—Born at Wilmette, Ill. A. B. Degree Northwestern University. Bacteriologist Health Department of the City of Chicago. Bacteriologist at Evanston Hospital.

Married July 7, 1934, to Dean Lake Traxler. A. B. and LL. B. Northwestern University. Attorney at Law, Evanston, Ill.

CHARLES JULES MICHELET, SR.

Charles Jules Michelet, Sr., was born in Wisconsin. His parents were of French descent, who came as pioneer settlers in the West and acquired a farm in the wilds of Wisconsin. Here, as a farm boy, he spent his early years in hard work on the farm in summer and in winter attending such schools as were available in the neighborhood. Both in his farm and school work he manifested more than usual application,

character and ability. For sport he loved to tramp the great north woods and while quite young became expert with his rifle in hunting the game which was so plentiful in the surrounding forests at that time. He was fond of reading and such books as came to his hand were eagerly devoured and a love of literature acquired that remained with him through after years and still continues a part of his life.

While very young he formed an ardent ambition for thorough scholarship. This led to his journeying to Chicago as a favorable point from which to project his adventure along educational lines. Here he visioned a field in which his own efforts might aid him in obtaining the goal of his ambition, a full college and professional education and training. With such assistance as his home folks were able to give him and largely by his own efforts he entered Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill., where he successfully pursued his studies until he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He had a bright intellect and a keen wit, but was modest and unassuming withal, so that when his graduating class selected him as their president it was to him a genuine surprise. It was only their testimonial to his superior scholarship, ready wit and agreeable personality. Afterwards he was awarded his LL. B. Degree from the College of Law of the Northwestern University and entered upon the practice of law in the city of Chicago, which he pursued with honor and success for more than a quarter of a century, having now retired from active labors in his profession.

When he first arrived in Chicago his love of the country and the woods led him to make frequent excursions along the shore of Lake Michigan, in the North woods, for much of that lovely North Shore suburbs of Chicago was then in the virgin forest.

Charmed with the then picturesque surroundings and confident in the future rapid development of the north shore as a coming suburban home of Chicago wealth and culture, he decided here he would settle amidst the thickets of hazel and the untouched giant oaks of the forest. Here he erected a small and modest temporary structure in which he and his wife enjoyed the simple life in the woods, living close to nature, free from the dust and noise of the city and undisturbed by incursions of neighbors'

children or neighbors' chickens. The building of a comfortable home near the Lake was commenced and in a year or two completed, the neighborhood being at that time practically uninhabited, though platted as part of the village of Wilmette. Soon, however, came the Sheridan Road which fortunately for them was built before their door and it was destined soon to become the great and beautiful highway connecting the city of Chicago with its many rapidly growing suburbs on the North Shore. It has been my fortune to drive along some of the noted roads and suburban highways of the United States but I know of none that can compare with Sheridan Road for charming homes and lovely environments.

Here, amid these pleasing environments, surrounded with their loving and devoted children, Charles Jules Michelet and his wife, Annie Gertrude Warder Michelet, are spending their declining years in quiet and peaceful happiness, the reward of a well spent and industrious life conscious of having raised and educated a family of which they have just cause to be proud and whose affection and companionship rob old age of its terrors and make life a source of joy and contentment.

Gertrude Warder Michelet, wife of Charles Jules Michelet, Sr., cheerfully foregoing the attractions of social life in the city, enthusiastically joined her husband in founding the home in the woods along the lake shore, freely devoting her life and energies to the building and management of the home and to the care and education of her children. Her excellent scholarship and experience as a teacher had fitted her for the work of aiding and directing the early education of her children and in preparing them for their subsequent admission as students at the Northwestern University where all three successfully completed courses of study and training for the vocations upon which they entered and in the pursuit of which they have met with success.

WALTER WARDER

By J. M. Young, in Cairo Illustrated:

"Walter Warder, son of Joseph and Ann Warder, was born at Maysville, in Mason county, Kentucky, April 7, 1851. He is a great grandson of Philip and Mary Fairfax Warder,

of Fairfax and Fauquier counties, Virginia, a great-grandson of Joseph Warder, Sr., and a grandson of Rev. Walter Warder. At a very early age his parents, Joseph and Ann T. Warder, left their home in Kentucky and emigrated to Johnson county in Southern Illinois.

"He was named after his paternal grandfather, Rev. Walter Warder, noted in his day as one of the most able and distinguished ministers of the Baptist Church in Northern Kentucky. His grandfather on his mother's side was Captain Thomas Kirkham, of Woodville, Miss., who was a commissioned officer of Mississippi Volunteers, Light Artillery, in the War of 1812, serving under General Andrew Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans. At the close of the war he was presented with a small brass cannon used by his company in the battle, which he in turn presented to the town of Woodville, where it remained until the Civil War when it was captured by federal soldiers and carried away.

Joseph Warder purchased and entered a tract of land in Johnson county, established a home and engaged in farming. Here Walter Warder spent his boyhood sharing the labors of the farm and in winter attending the public school. He prepared for college at Shurtleff College, at Alton, Ill., and at the Southern Illinois College, at Carbondale, to later complete his education at the Illinois Industrial University, now University of Illinois, at Champaign.

"He studied law, was admitted to the bar in September, 1874, and entered upon the practice of the law at Marion where he met with immediate success. In 1876 he married Dora Bain, of Vienna, daughter of John Bain, long prominent in the business and political life of Southern Illinois. In 1880 he removed to Cairo, to practice his profession. He was a Republican and became interested in politics. In 1883 he was appointed Master in Chancery of the Circuit Court of Alexander county, an office he continued to fill continuously until 1930 when he resigned after 45 years of satisfactory service, making a state record for service in that office.

"In 1890, he was elected to the House of Representatives in the General Assembly of Illinois, from the 50th Senatorial District. Here he made his presence felt and in his first term acquired a reputation for integrity and insight of public affairs that made him a factor in legis-

lation, and in the councils of his party. He was reelected to the House in 1892, by an increased majority. At both sessions he was made a member of the Republican Steering Committee and other important committees, and recognized as a leader on the Republican side. In 1893 he received the caucus nomination of the Republicans for Speaker pro tem of the House, giving him the second place in rank on the Republican side.

By a redistricting in 1893, his county was placed in what was thought to be a reliably Democratic district. In 1896 he was nominated for the Senate in the new district and won in the election by a good majority. During this session occurred the great fight over the Humphrey and Allen Bills, involving the question of the extension of the franchise of the street railway lines in Chicago, the bills being promoted by Yerkes who was charged with corruptly using vast sums of money to secure the passage of the bills which were denounced as a plan to 'steal the streets of Chicago' for his private and personal enrichment. Notwithstanding the measures were bitterly denounced by the press and the people they were passed by good majorities in both House and Senate by methods generally believed to have been outrageously corrupt. Walter Warder led the opposition to them and though temporarily defeated with his little band of followers he won laurels and prominence for himself in the courageous fight he led against their passage. The press and public sentiment all over the State bitterly condemned the legislation and both the Republican and Democratic parties in their platforms demanded the repeal of the obnoxious Yerkes Bill as it was then called.

"This led to the selection of Senator Warder, by the Republican Senatorial caucus, with the support of Governor John R. Tanner, for President pro tem of the Senate for the remaining two years of the 41st General Assembly, a position he filled with ability and to the satisfaction of all parties. At the first session of the Senate over which he presided he recognized Senator Fred Busse of Chicago to introduce a Bill to Repeal the now infamous Allen Bill which was passed with practical unanimity by both House and Senate.

"The Chicago Tribune of June 5th, 1897, after the passage of the Allen (Yerkes) Bill said editorially: 'Senator Warder is making a

reputation for himself all over the States by his sturdy and manly defense on the floor of the Senate of the rights of the people against the encroachments of the great Chicago trusts and combinations which are seeking special legislation to tighten their grip on the people of the State. It has been openly charged, and is generally believed, that these measures are being pushed in the Legislature by the liberal use of money, options on stock, and promises of good, fat positions. Senator Warder has stood almost alone in the Senate in denouncing these measures. He led the fight against the notorious Humphrey bills, and his speeches on the floor of the Senate and to the public in Chicago, calling attention to their wanton disregard of honest rule and their dangerous monopolistic tendencies went far to arouse the public sentiment that on Wednesday last found expression of their overwhelming defeat in the House.

"At first, refused an opportunity to explain his vote on a preliminary motion in the Senate, he took the floor when the bills came up on second and third reading and denounced them so vigorously that his words went out through the press, all over the state from Cairo to Chicago, arousing the people to organize to protect their rights. When the Senators who had supported the Humphrey Bills brought in a new and oppressive libel bill to punish the newspapers for the criticism of their action, Senator Warder strongly opposed it and warned the Senators of the folly of the attempt to muzzle the press in the fight they are making for the people. Although one of the advance guard Senator Warder must feel gratification in the vindication he has received at the hands of the people, the press and Lower House. The Tribune gives him a hearty and sincere support, and is glad to know that Southern Illinois has a champion of the rights of the people whose ability is recognized throughout the State, and who is as faithful to all the people of the State as he is fearless in his advocacy of their rights.'

"The Chicago Times-Herald of same date said: 'Senator Warder fought the Humphrey and Allen Bills with unflagging energy and unabated zeal. His understanding of the questions involved was clear and comprehensive, his fearlessness and honesty of purpose unquestioned even by his opponents. He could neither be swerved by favors nor intimidated by threats.

By his sturdy and ably conducted defense of the rights of the people against the corrupt demands of Yerkes, the gas consolidation and the other trusts and combinations seeking special privileges at the hands of the Fortieth General Assembly, Senator Warder won the respect and confidence of the best citizens of Chicago and the State of Illinois.'

"The Cairo Daily Telegram of June 12, 1897, said: 'In the minds of those who stand for pure legislation, freedom from boodle, and a proper regard for the rights of the people, the name of Warder will be ever present. They will regard him as a man who cannot be bought, and as a representative who will at all times and under all circumstances stand squarely up for what he believes to be for the best interests of his constituents. It is the men of the Warder class that we need in public life.'

"The Carbondale Free Press said: 'The people of the 50th Senatorial District and the City of Cairo ought to be proud of their representative and distinguished citizen, Senator Walter Warder, and Jackson county claims a part in the honest, able, stalwart Senator from Cairo, feeling that he is willing and able to represent the honest patriotic people of the entire state who heartily approve of his course and are with him in his gallant fight against the boodlers.'

"During the last session of the General Assembly, Lieutenant Governor Northcott was national head of the Modern Woodmen of America and was absent for the most of the session in Canada, organizing his order in the Dominion. This placed upon Senator Warder, as President pro tem the duty of presiding over the Senate which he did at most of its meetings during the session. His performance in that capacity was satisfactory to the Democratic as well as the Republican side of the Senate and he won the reputation of being an able and impartial parliamentarian and presiding officer. Although a political partisan no appeal was ever taken from his rulings though political issues were frequently involved.

"Owing to the absence of Governor Tanner and Lieutenant Governor Northcott from the State, he filled the executive chair as Acting Governor during the months of July, 1899, and August, 1900. In 1899, serious strike troubles resulting in much violence and bloodshed at the Virden mines were transferred to Carterville, in

Williamson county, resulting in a labor war, with the destruction of much property and the taking of life. By the prompt and effective action of Acting Governor Warder, peace and order were immediately restored, his course in so promptly asserting the authority of the law meeting with the hearty approval and commendation of all good citizens.

"He acted as Chairman of the Republican County Central Committee for some ten years, and for 20 years was active as a leader in every political campaign, county, district, state and national. He is a good lawyer and parliamentarian, effective and eloquent speaker, resourceful in debate, unswerving in allegiance to principle and a power for good in the councils of his party in the State. In November, 1902, Senator Warder was appointed by Governor Richard Yates as a member of the Illinois Commission to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, at St. Louis; by his colleagues made chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining, and later on, elected Treasurer of the Commission. His wife, Mrs. Dora Bain Warder, was made a hostess at the Illinois Building."

The above sketch is taken from a publication entitled "Cairo Illustrated," and was compiled and written by J. M. Young.—(Editor).

Mr. Warder served for a number of years as President of the Board of Education of the City of Cairo. He was chiefly instrumental in adding Manual Training and Domestic Science to these schools. In 1898, on the declaration of war with Spain, he and Circuit Judge Joseph P. Robarts organized and enrolled a Southern Illinois regiment for the Spanish-American War, known as Robarts' Provisional Regiment, and tendered the same to the Governor of the State for service in the war with Spain. Judge Robarts was commissioned as Colonel and Walter Warder as Major of this regiment, but the war terminated so soon that the regiment was never called into active service.

Walter Warder is a son of the American Revolution as great grandson of Joseph Warder, Revolutionary soldier, a member of the Military Society of the War of 1812 and of the Spanish American War Veterans. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Cairo. He resides at his home, "Elmwood Place," 2315 Holbrook Avenue, Cairo, Ill.

He had two children, Walter Bain Warder, and Winifred Fairfax Warder, but only the former is now living.

Walter B. Warder was born in Vienna, Ill., Dec. 19th, 1880. He graduated in the Cairo High School and later at the University of Illinois, where he received his degree of A. B. and LL. B. He is a member of the Phi Kappa Sigma and Phi Delta Phi fraternities of the University of Illinois. He commenced the practice of law at Cairo soon after his admission to the bar in June, 1908, and is still engaged in the practice there, having served five years as City Attorney for the City of Cairo. He is Vice President of the Alexander County Chapter of the American Red Cross, and for many years has

been Secretary and a Director of the Cairo Orphan Home Association. He is an Episcopalian, is a member of the vestry, Junior Warder and Lay Reader of the Church of the Redeemer of Cairo. He has traveled extensively abroad, having since the War made three tours of Europe and one to the Mediterranean and through the Holy Land.

In June, 1932, he married Miss Nina H. Clark, a granddaughter of Major Humphreys and a niece of Mr. Hugh Humphreys, of an old and prominent family of Memphis, Tenn. She was a well known educator and chief instructor in Domestic Science and Household Economics in the Memphis High Schools.

They reside at 2315 Holbrook Avenue, Cairo.



WINIFRED FAIRFAX WARDER

MEMORIALS AND TRIBUTES TO WINIFRED FAIRFAX WARDER

Although the period of Winifred Fairfax Warder's activity in Red Cross and World War activity was comparatively short, covering only a few years, yet the intensity of her enthusiasm, and the complete giving of herself and all of her faculties of mind and body to the cause of her country and humanity, her wonderful power of arousing others to action brought her into intimate relations with many patriotic and charitable organizations and many of the leaders in war and Red Cross and other organizations throughout the entire country. A brief biography of her has been heretofore given in this publication. Many memorials were adopted by the various organizations of which she had been an active member and many tributes were given by prominent leaders, men and women with whom she had been associated in charitable and patriotic work.

Lack of space will not admit of including more than a small part of them in these notes but enough of them will be preserved herein to show her renunciation of self, her devotion to duty and the high estimation in which she was held by all her friends and by all with whom she came in contact whether in her private life or in her public activities.

From a vast number of press tributes and personal letters of sympathy and condolence only a few are given for the reason that the scope of this work renders it impracticable to include more.

**Pay a Loving Memorial to Miss Warder.—
Special Red Cross Committee Drafts Appropriate and Suitable Expressions.—
Adopted by Unanimous Vote.**

(From the Cairo Herald, Nov. 21, 1918).

An appropriate memorial was presented by a Red Cross Committee last evening to the Red Cross meeting on the life and death of Winifred Fairfax Warder, late Chairman of the Cairo Chapter of the American Red Cross.

The Committee was appointed by Chairman Roos and the report as adopted last night is as follows:

The Committee to take appropriate action upon the death of Winifred Fairfax Warder, late Vice-Chairman of the Cairo Chapter of the American Red Cross, makes report as follows: The Cairo Chapter of the American Red Cross has received with grief and sadness the announcement of the death of Miss Winifred Fairfax Warder, the Vice-Chairman of this Chapter. Winifred Fairfax Warder was born in Cairo, Ill., May 22, 1885, the daughter of Hon. Walter Warder and Dora Warder, his wife. She attended school at the Bettie Stewart Institute and St. Agatha's Episcopal School at Springfield, Ill., and the public schools at Cairo, Ill., graduating at the Cairo High School June 6, 1903. She then entered Monticello Seminary, at Godfrey, Ill., from which institution she was graduated with highest honors, June 12, 1906. After her graduation at Monticello, she took a supplemental course in China Painting at the Sherratt Art School at Washington, D. C. As an artist she had rare natural gifts and the work she left testified to her intense application and devotion to her art. She spent a number of seasons in Washington, and enjoyed a large circle of friends and acquaintances in Congressional and Diplomatic circles. At the outbreak of the great European War she became deeply interested in the cause of the Allies, and while spending her summer vacation in Canada, she visited many of the military camps and hospitals of the Dominion to familiarize herself with the details of war work. In April and May, 1916, she enlisted and became a member of the First National Training Service Training Camp for Women, at Chevy Chase, Maryland, near Washington, D. C. Upon her return to her home in Cairo, she at once entered upon the active work of organization for preparedness and war service; she organized the Navy League of Cairo, Ill., and became its first Chairman. Early recognizing the great part the Red Cross was to take in the World War, she conceived the idea of organizing a Chapter in Cairo in advance of the organization movement which afterwards swept through Illinois and the Mississippi Valley.

She made the first application for a charter and was selected as the first Chairman, a position which she afterwards resigned preferring to accept the second place as Vice-Chairman, which position she filled with honor and ability up to the time of her death.

She was in June, 1917, named by the Women's section of the Illinois State Council of Defense as Chairman to organize Cairo and Alexander county for that organization. Her work was rapid and efficient. She received credit from the State Committee for having organized Alexander county as the first County organization in the state. Later on she was named as Chairman to organize Alexander county for the American Defense Society, a work she had not yet entered upon at the time of her death.

She loved the cause of democracy and equal rights to all and had been an ardent worker for woman suffrage. Her work had been recognized and she was at the time of her death a member of the State Committee of the Equal Suffrage Amendment Association of Illinois.

She was a member of the United Daughters of the War of 1812. She was an active member of the Cairo Woman's Club, and had been repeatedly honored by being named as a delegate to both State and National Federations of Woman's Clubs. In November, 1917, she was selected by the Canteen Department of the American Red Cross to go overseas in the Canteen Service, but owing to a misunderstanding as to the date of sailing she was disappointed in her plans and her hopes to go overseas were frustrated. Having the one all-absorbing desire to do service at the front, she now devoted her whole time and efforts to war work, preparatory to overseas duty. She studied war work at the Camps and Hospitals of Canada. She took courses of instruction in Red Cross work in Chicago, and in 1918 she spent the spring and summer in Volunteer Red Cross Canteen work in Washington and New York.

In September, 1918, she was selected by the Executive Committee of the Women's Overseas Hospitals, U. S. A., as a member of their Gas Mobile Unit No. 1, to give first aid to soldiers in the trenches and on the firing line who had been overcome by gas or liquid fire. It was the most dangerous service to which women had been called. Rejoicing that she had at last reached the goal of her heart's desire, she sail-

ed September 2, 1918, from New York in the French liner La Lorraine in radiant health and full of patriotic enthusiasm in the work at the front in which she had so long hoped to engage. During the voyage over she was attacked with Spanish Influenza and soon became dangerously ill. Arriving at Bordeaux, France, on the 5th of October, she was taken at once to the United States Military Base Hospital No. 6, where she received the best of medical treatment and skilled nursing, but her disease soon developed into bronchial-pneumonia and she passed away on October 3, 1918. She was buried with military escort and honors, in the officers' cemetery of the hospital on October 10, all the members of her unit attending in a body and decorating her grave with beautiful flowers.

She had consecrated her life and her all for humanity and she had already won for herself recognition as a successful and devoted leader in her city, her county, and her state. She gave her life for her country as freely and fully as if she had fallen on the field of battle.

The memory of her life and supreme sacrifice will live in the hearts of all of the people of this city and of her friends everywhere who knew her best and loved her most.

Her name will be written and forever stand on the Roll of Honor alongside the names of those heroes who in this great World War have died in France battling for the rights of mankind.

The officers and members of the Cairo Chapter of the American Red Cross tender to Miss Warder's family their deepest sympathy and they make this Memorial a part of its treasured records.

They will ever cherish in loving remembrance and solemn pride the name and record of Winifred Fairfax Warder.

Your Committee recommends the adoption of the above Memorial, that a neatly engraved copy of the same be prepared and presented to the parents of the deceased, and that a copy be furnished to the press for publication.

This 20th of November, 1918..

C. M. ROOS, Chapter Chairman.

H. R. AISTHORPE, Secretary.

MRS. DAVID S. LANSDEN,

MRS. A. W. TRACY,

MRS. W. F. VANDERBURG,

GEO. B. BAKER, Committee

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS, CAIRO CHAP.

Letter from Mr. C. M. Roos, Chairman Cairo Chapter, American Red Cross.

My Dear Mr. and Mrs. Warder:

As Chairman of the Cairo Chapter of the American Red Cross and in behalf of our organization, I want to extend to you my deepest heartfelt sympathy in the sad experience through which you have been called to pass.

The news of the death of your accomplished daughter, the first Chairman of Chapter, came to me, and to the many with whom I talked about it today, as a great shock.

Miss Winifred deserves great credit for the faithful, loyal and untiring manner in which she worked for our Cairo Chapter.

It was she who first conceived the idea of organizing a Chapter in Cairo, when there were only 250 other Chapters in the entire United States. She gave herself unreservedly to the work of making our organization a success.

In the records of the Cairo Chapter of the American Red Cross which will hereafter show the part our organization took in helping to win the great war, a very prominent part will be given to the fact that its organizer and most ardent worker and supporter, Miss Winifred Fairfax Warder, gave her life for our country in France as her part in the struggle that Liberty might not vanish from the earth.

With deepest sympathy,

C. M. ROOS,

Chairman Cairo Chapter, American
Red Cross.

Cairo, Ill., Oct. 16, 1918.

**WOMAN'S CLUB PAYS TRIBUTE TO MISS
WARDER**

Resolutions Prepared and Read by Mrs. H. H. Candee Adopted.—Still Another Tribute is Paid.—Mrs. Julius P. Schuh Also Prepares Beautiful Tribute.

From the Cairo Herald, Fri., Jan. 10, 1919.

The following Resolutions were offered at the meeting of the Cairo Woman's Club by Mrs. H. H. Candee and unanimously adopted, after which a beautiful tribute was read by Mrs. Julius Schuh, President of the Club.

**Tribute of Cairo Woman's Club to Memory of
Miss Warder.**

At the meeting of the Cairo Woman's Club, held yesterday afternoon at the Library, a beautiful tribute to the memory of Miss Winifred Fairfax Warder, whose death occurred in France, was read by Mrs. J. P. Schuh.

Resolutions were offered by Mrs. H. H. Candee. Miss Warder was a valued member of the Cairo Woman's Club and prominent in club work in Cairo.

The resolution offered and adopted was as follows:

Whereas our Heavenly Father has called to the safety and peace of Paradise one of the brightest and most loyal members of Cairo Woman's Club, the only member who has given her life in the service of her country in the Great War, now happily ended, gladly offering her youth and splendid talents on its sacred altar after months of preparation, and

Whereas, such high privilege has been denied the rest of us; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Cairo Woman's Club expresses its deep appreciation and loving admiration of this beloved co-worker, Winifred Fairfax Warder, who died on the very threshold of the service to which she joyously devoted her brave young life, unharmed and unafraid, and thanks God for her shining example of courage and devotion.

Resolved, also, that the Cairo Woman's Club extends to her family its heartfelt and tender sympathy in our common loss and the assurance that her beloved memory will ever be cherished and her lofty ideals emulated in the hearts of those who loved and mourn her; and

Resolved, That a suitable memorial be placed in the club room to perpetuate her sterling worth and noble character and devotion to duty.
Tribute of Mrs. Julius Schuh, Secretary of Club.

"The period which has passed since the Cairo Woman's Club held its last meeting," said Mrs. J. P. Schuh, "on October 2 has brought to the world a declaration of peace. The World War has ceased.

"As a nation, we rejoice. As individuals we find ourselves regarding this new peace with pride. But that pride emanates from hearts that are touched with sadness, for the wheels of war have rushed onward, only by virtue of a great human sacrifice which lasted four years.

"Now, in peace times, we contemplate the Roll of Honor. We see there names of those with whom we daily associated, in an intimate manner. We marvel that we did not more fully realize the purity of purpose, and the persistent patriotism which led our own men and women to the daring determination that placed their lives on the consecrated altar of national ideals.

"This club has the honor to announce that the name of one of its members, Miss Winifred Fairfax Warder, has been placed with a golden star, on the roll of those who made the supreme sacrifice.

"Her conception of duty, during the war, was so broad and farseeing that we found her organizing the Navy League, the Cairo Chapter of the American Red Cross, and the Alexander County and Cairo Units of the Woman's Committee of the Illinois Council of National Defense before we had felt the keen necessity for organized war service.

"She thoroughly prepared herself for home and foreign service by diligent study and practical work.

"When an opportunity was presented to her by the Executive Committee of the Women's Overseas Hospitals, to go to France with a first aid unit which was to serve on the firing line and in the trenches, she rejoiced. Lightly considering the great danger of her undertaking, she donned a uniform which was the outward symbol of her high purpose, and proceeded on her voyage.

"At the very moment of the realization of her visions, the bugle call sounded. The summons came at Bordeaux, France, October 8, 1918.

"She was laid to rest over there in France, with heroes and patriots; a military escort and associates of her unit tenderly decorated the hallowed ground where she lay, with French flowers.

"Memorial Day with us will have a new significance which shall reach across the seas to the little military cemetery where she lies.

"To her family we extend the deepest sympathy, for we mourn with them.

"We, as a Club, and as individuals, have sustained a severe loss in the death of Miss Warder, as have other civic bodies and the State and

National organizations with which she was affiliated.

"She was the only one of our members to achieve overseas service during the War; her devotion to her ideals and to her country are typical of America's best womanhood. Her cheerful dedication of self to service is a radiant example for us, at this dawn of a new day.

"The officers and members of this Club desire this tribute to become a part of the Club's records, and that the name of Winifred Fairfax Warder shall ever be written in grateful and affectionate remembrance in the Club's history."

WARDER TABLET UNVEILED AT LIBRARY.

A Tribute of the Cairo Woman's Club to a Heroine's Great Sacrifice to Her Country.

The bronze tablet given by the Cairo Woman's Club in memory of Miss Winifred Fairfax Warder, who died in active service in France last October, was unveiled at a meeting of the Club held in the club rooms at the Cairo Library.

Over it hangs a beautiful photograph of Miss Warder, presented to the Club by her parents, and on this was placed a bouquet of flowers. The following touching words were read by Mrs. Candee in connection with the unveiling:

"Madam President and Members of the Woman's Club: It is my sad privilege on behalf of Miss Warder's family to present to you this beautiful picture of this beloved daughter, long an honored and useful member of the Woman's Club.

"We commemorate her precious memory and splendid sacrifice for her country and for our safety and welfare, our peace, and freedom from tyranny and oppression by placing under this beautiful likeness, which we will ever cherish and fondly revere, this tablet, a gift from the Woman's Club to the City of Cairo.

"May her noble character and brave deeds be an example to all womanhood and an incentive to the highest service we may be permitted to render to our city, to our country, to our God."

MRS. H. H. CANDEE,

MRS. D. S. LANSDEN,

Committee.

TESTIMONIAL OF CAIRO WOMAN'S CLUB.

Mrs. Julius P. Schuh, Secretary.
 Mrs. C. C. Terrell, Corresponding Secretary.
 Mrs. Anna E. Safford, President Emeritus.
 Mrs. David S. Lansden, President.

CAIRO WOMAN'S CLUB, CAIRO, ILL.

November 6, 1918.

Dear Mrs. Warder:

The Cairo Woman's Club wishes to extend to you and family its deepest sympathy in your bereavement.

While we realize the call of your dear Winifred, who has so nobly given her life for her country, has left a vacancy hard to fill and a shadow that will be felt by us all, yet we bow in humble submission to him who doeth all things well.

We can but mourn the loss of one so qualified to gracefully and honorably fill any position in life, yet we feel that your loss is her eternal gain.

Very affectionately,

MRS. C. C. TERRELL,
 Cor. Sec. Cairo Woman's Club.

WINIFRED FAIRFAX WARDER IN APPRECIATION; ALL SAINTS, 1918.

(From the Springfield Churchman, January, 1919—By Isabella L. Candee.)

The Church and her country have lost one of their brightest ornaments and loveliest daughters in the death from pneumonia of Winifred Fairfax Warder at Bordeaux, France, on October 8, 1918, on her way to service behind the lines.

From the beginning of the war Miss Warder's most earnest desire was to serve her country and she gave her life for it as surely as if she had reached the front in the dangerous service to which, to her great joy, she was finally appointed, after long waiting.

Miss Warder was the only daughter of Senator and Mrs. Walter Warder of Cairo, Illinois, a graduate of the Cairo High School, of Monticello Seminary, the Hamilton School of Washington, D. C., and the Sherrat School of Art in New York City. She studied art in the East sev-

eral years, her efforts being given principally to the exquisite painting of flowers on china.

At the beginning of the war she entered the Chevy Chase National Service School and took the thorough course of training there. While awaiting an appointment for overseas under the Red Cross, she returned to her Cairo home, where she was the only and beloved daughter, and was actively engaged in organizing the local Red Cross chapters for city and county, the Woman's Department of the Navy League, the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, and other patriotic movements owing much of their success to her enthusiastic and earnest devotion.

Her great ambition was to go to France and after being disappointed in securing appointment under the Red Cross, she entered a nurses' training school but found that it would take too long for preparation. Finally, her opportunity came in the special war work of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association. After several months preparatory training in Washington and New York she was attached to the mobile gas unit of the movable gas hospital, to operate with the medical corps of the French army, a very dangerous position.

She was a devoted churchwoman from her early girlhood, and her last service before sailing was attended at old Trinity Church, New York, to hear the Bishop of Oxford. At that great patriotic service her beautiful voice rang out clearly in the old church hymns and her brave young spirit pledged itself anew to the service of God and country. She sailed the next Thursday on La Lorraine, the French transport, with her unit, reaching Bordeaux in safety, cabling the fact to her anxious family, but not mentioning her illness on the way across, believing it to be only sea sickness and a heavy cold. She was so ill on arrival, notwithstanding every attention from two devoted nurses and the ship's surgeons and friends on board, that she was at once taken to U. S. Base Hospital No. 6, A. E. F., in Bordeaux. Here she was able to write brief letters to her family, assuring them of her safety and hope of an early recovery, not realizing her dangerous condition, but eager to press on. The crisis came soon after and she sank suddenly and died the following morning after every possible attention from surgeons and nurses, one of the latter dying a few days later from the same

disease. She was buried in her uniform in the American officers' cemetery of the hospital. Borne to her final rest by men in khaki, covered with the flowers she so loved in life, attended by all the unit that came with her to France, her heroism is not in vain. Her parents and only brother are crushed by her loss and countless friends at home, in Chicago, Washington, and New York, mourn with them. She gave her brilliant young life for liberty as truly as if on the battle front where she longed to be, and was taken in her youth and beauty to the safety and glory of Paradise unharmed and unafraid.

**CAIRO WOMEN SELECTED FOR STATE
HONORS.—STATUETTE PLACED IN
LIBRARY OF STATE SOCIETY**

From the Cairo Evening Citizen and Bulletin, Friday, December 6, 1929.

In the Illinois Historical Society's Library in the Centennial Building at Springfield, are 127 figurines of Illinois women, none of whom is now living, who have in various ways contributed to the history of Illinois.

Among these miniature replicas of noted women are two wellknown Cairo women. One of these is Mrs. Alfred B. Safford, who gave the Public Library to Cairo as a memorial to her husband, and the other is Miss Winifred Fairfax Warder, who died during the World War shortly after reaching France where she went to serve her country. The American Legion Post of Cairo bears the name, "The Winifred Fairfax Warder Post of the American Legion, of Cairo, Illinois."

This honor conferred upon Cairo is one which will be deeply appreciated by the City, as throughout the entire state there were only one hundred twenty-five others selected for noted achievements.

The figurines were dedicated at an impressive ceremony in Springfield, when the originator of the beautiful statuettes, Mrs. Minna Schmitt, of Chicago, gave a talk regarding the collection which was followed by a reception, attended by a large number of persons.

The two Cairo women represented were reproduced in miniature from photographs and descriptions submitted to Mrs. Schmidt. The picture and description of Winifred Fairfax

Warder was submitted by the Librarian of the State Historical Library, while those of Mrs. Safford were submitted by Miss Effie Lansden, Librarian of the Cairo Public Library, and a member of the Business and Professional Women's Club, of Cairo.

The suggestion was submitted at a Club Convention several months ago, at Mt. Vernon, Ill.; Mrs. Schmidt is a member of the Business and Professional Women's Club of Chicago and takes an active part in Club work.

These figurines of famous women, which are of a uniform height, about sixteen inches each, were presented to the Illinois Historical Society by Mrs. Schmidt, the entire collection having cost \$10,000.00, and required four years to complete. The list of women so honored was selected by the authority of the State Historical Society after a careful study of the history of the state from its admission into the Union to the present time. The collection is to remain permanently in the State Historical Library, and will be known as the Women's Hall of Fame.

Among the figures is Francis Willard, who is the only woman represented in the National Hall of Fame at Washington. The figures are of wax and their costumes are perfectly designed in appropriate fashion and color, some of the figures shown wearing dainty jewelry in miniature, tiny cameo brooches, and even ear drops and beads. The hair is real, and the figures are fairy-like in their perfection.

Miss Warder is shown wearing the regulation women's military costume such as worn by her during the war when she was in service.

Mrs. Safford is shown wearing a replica of a black costume such as is shown in her portrait which hangs in the public library at Cairo. Her hair parted in the middle is drawn to the back in a soft coil and she wears a tiny gold brooch at her throat.

The maker of these wonderful little figures came to America from Germany when a young girl, in the steerage.

Now she possesses a degree from the University of Chicago, and an ample fortune. She began her career as a dressmaker, working day and night to educate her children. She graduated later from a school of designing, this work culminating in her achievement of figurine work to which she devotes much time and care. Mrs. Schmidt is almost seventy years of age.

She took up the study of law when past sixty and took her law degree at the University of Illinois. A sum of \$3,000.00 was presented by Mrs. Schmidt to the University of Chicago to establish a school of designing, to which she will give her own services as instructor and furnish an assistant.

At the convention of the Business and Professional Women's Clubs at Mt. Vernon, Mrs. Schmidt was present and gave an interesting talk regarding her work. Several members of the Cairo Club were present, but they had no idea, at the time, that two former prominent Cairo women would be included in her great work for the State Historical Society.

The names of the women selected by the Historical Society and represented in the collection follow:

Emma Abbott, Mary Moulton Adams, Eliza N. Atherton, Eliza Freitag Ayers, Mrs. Caroline Baldwin, Emila A. Bancroft, Sybil Bauer, Nancy D. Dickerman Beard, Mrs. Edward Beecher, Mary A. Ball Bickerdike, Nancy Stice Bond, Mrs. Shadrach Bond, Mary McVicker Booth, Myra Colby Bradwell, Elizabeth Wayne Byerly Bragdon, Caroline Owsley Brown, Mrs. John Calhoun, Mrs. Henrietta Calmes, Mary Turner Carriel, Catherine Kendall Carson, Mrs. Peter Cartwright, Elizabeth Moore Morris Casey, Mrs. Mary Hatwell Catherwood, Marie Louise Barrett Chamberlain, Flora Sylvester Cheney, Mrs. Edward Coles, Sara Lett Coteau, Mary Victoria Leiter Curzen, Mrs. M. George Davidson, Mrs. Sophia Demuth, Mrs. Louise C. De Sousa, Mrs. Wirt Dexter, Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas, Mrs. Joseph Duncan, Madam Rachel Edgar, Elizabeth P. Todd Edwards, Mrs. John Millot Ellis, Nancy Mounce Emmerson, Mrs. Nathaniel K. Fairbank, Ruth Carr Fenner, Mrs. George Flower, Philena Fobes, Mrs. Lemuel Foster, Florence Marie Pfunder Friedl, Loie Fuller, Eliza Clark Garrett, Mary Ann Elwell Gogin, Ida Katherine Hancock, Sarah Gregg, Elizabeth Todd Grimsley, Lura Higley Guymon, Mrs. William Hamilton, Elizabeth Boynton Harbert, Harriett Newell Haskell, Mrs. Sarah Marshall Hayden, Rebekah Wells Heald, Ellen Martin Henroitin, Mrs. Lily Henry, Sylvia Hall Horn, Mrs. John Hassack, Mrs. Humistone, Madam Nicholas Jarrot, Jane Martin Johns, Jane Ridgley Jones, Sister (Meagher) Josephine, Annie Louise Keller, Nancy Wilcox Kellogg, Jane Bartlett Kerr, Mrs.

John Kinzie, Madam La Compt, Lucy Larcom, Mrs. George A. Lawrence, Mrs. Charles Wesley Leffingwell, Mary Todd Lincoln, Catherine Frazee Lindsey, Marie Eugenia von Elsner (Litta), Mary Ashton Roce Livermore, Mrs. John A. Logan, Elizabeth E. Smith Marcy, Mrs. John Marshall, Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick, Isabel McIsaac, Clara Leist Michaels, Mrs. Harvey Williams Milligan, Sara Raley Mills, Mrs. Robert Morrison, Mrs. Ida Noyes, Mrs. Julia Oglesby, Mrs. Richard J. Oglesby, Archange Ouilmette, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. James W. Patton, Lucille Pepoon, Mrs. Nathaniel Pope, Mrs. Jeremiah Porter, Mrs. Frances Alsop Post, Mrs. George Powers, Mrs. George Pullman, Emma Winner Rogers, Sacajawae, Mrs. Alfred E. Safford, Mrs. Angie Rand Schweppe, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Frances Wood Shimer, Anna Peck Will, Eva Munson Smith, Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, Mrs. Julian M. Sturtevant, Mrs. John Todd Stuart, Ada Celeste Sweet, Dr. Mary Harris Thompson, Christiana Holmes Tillson, Mrs. Lyman K. Trumbull, Mrs. Rhodolphia Kibbe Turner, Ellen Hardin Walworth, **Winifred Fairfax Warder**, Lucy H. Washington, Jessie Palmer Weber, Mary Allen West, Julia Mariah Hart White, Francis E. Willard, Mrs. Richard Yates, Sr., Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, Lucinda Helmer Zearing, Fannie Bloomfield Zeisler.

She had consecrated her life and her all for humanity and had already won for herself recognition as a successful and devoted leader in her city, her country and her state. She gave her life for her country as freely and fully as if she had fallen on the field of battle. Her name is written and will forever stand on the Roll of Honor alongside the names of those heroes who in the great World War met death in France battling for the rights of mankind. Her memory has been perpetuated by many memorials, and bronze tablets in her honor have been placed on the walls of Monticello Seminary and the Cairo Public Library.

Post No. 406 of the American Legion has been named in her honor, the Winifred Fairfax Warder Post of the American Legion, of Cairo, Illinois. No higher honor could be bestowed upon a woman of Cairo. The members of the Legion and the citizens of Cairo and Southern Illinois will ever cherish in loving remembrance and pride the name of Winifred Fairfax Warder.

WARDER-KIRKHAM

Some Notes in re Genealogy of the Kirkham Family in America. Compiled by Walter Warder from Data Furnished by His Mother, Ann Thomas (Kirkham)
Warder, February 1, 1922.

Joseph Warder and Ann Thomas Kirkham were married near the Blue Lick Springs, in Fleming county, Kentucky, on the 3rd day of February, 1842. They resided in Flemingsburg, the county seat of Fleming county, for seven or eight years and then removed to Maysville, the county seat of Mason county, Kentucky, where they lived for about two years. Two children, Elizabeth and Isabella, had been born to them while they resided in Flemingsburg, and a son, Walter Warder, was born to them during their residence in Maysville, on April 7, 1851.

In the autumn of 1851 the family, consisting of Joseph and Ann T. Warder, and the three children, Elizabeth, Isabella and Walter, removed to Johnson county, Ill., coming down the Ohio River by steamboat, landing at Metropolis, and thence by wagon to Johnson county. Three other children were born to them after their removal to Illinois, one, a son named Joseph, who died in infancy, and two others who are living, William H. Warder, now residing at Marion, Ill., and Annie Gertrude Warder, now Michelet, residing at Wilmette, Ill. The family resided on a farm about six miles east of Vienna, the county seat of Johnson county, Ill., until the year 1873 when the father and mother, accompanied by their two younger children, William H. and Gertrude, removed to Carbondale, in Jackson county, Ill., for the purpose of educating the children, both of whom graduated at the Southern Illinois Normal University at Carbondale.

GENEALOGY—KIRKHAM.

Ann Thomas Kirkham, who married Joseph Warder, was the oldest daughter of Thomas Kirkham and Elizabeth Pruett, his wife, who were married near Nashville, Tenn., about the year 1805. Thomas Kirkham was the son of James Kirkham who was either a Scotchman or the son of a Scotchman, most likely the former, who settled in North Carolina, making Ann

Thomas Kirkham of direct Scottish descent on the paternal side.

James Kirkham was married to Anne Watts, of Virginia, a lady of excellent old Virginia family and of high personal character. She was the mother of Thomas Kirkham. The family of James Kirkham removed to Tennessee, near the City of Nashville, in the year 1801. They had resided in North Carolina during the Revolutionary War and had much trouble with the British troops on account of the adherence of James Kirkham to the Revolutionists. It is related that all patriotic citizens were asked to take the oath of allegiance to the Government in the State of North Carolina. Where he then lived, and at that time to take this step was to endanger his life and the safety of his family. It is told that he was plowing in his field when the Commissioners came. The oath was presented to him and without returning a word he signed it, although his hand trembled and shook with patriotic emotion. He well knew the danger that would inevitably come to him and his family but he did not hesitate to take the oath and affix his signature thereto. It is more than probable that James Kirkham was enrolled as a member of the North Carolina Militia during the Revolutionary War but facts concerning him are very meager. That he is the ancestor from whom sprang the Kirkham family from whom we are descended seems to be clearly established. At least I have been unable to trace the Kirkham genealogy in America back of this Scotchman, James Kirkham, of North Carolina.

Thomas Kirkham, the father of Ann Thomas Kirkham, and my maternal grandfather, was the son of the Scotch ancestor, James Kirkham. I do not know the date of his birth but he must have been born in North Carolina some time in the year 1785. He was a soldier in the service of the United States in the War of 1812, between the United States and Great Britain. He was commissioned as First Lieutenant of Captain Joor's Company of Mississippi Artillery and it is said was later promoted to a Captaincy. The

records in the War Department show that he served as a First Lieutenant of Mississippi Artillery. He led his Company at the Battle of New Orleans under General Andrew Jackson and after the end of the War was awarded by General Jackson a small brass cannon which was presented by him to the town of Woodville, Mississippi, his place of residence, and a large portion of which was laid out and plated by him. I have authentic evidence of the cannon being still kept and used on public occasions at Woodville as late as the year 1850. No inquiry has been made as to its whereabouts since that time so far as I know. Captain Thomas Kirkham went to New Orleans, La., in the year 1832. On his return journey cholera broke out on the steamboat on which he had taken passage and he died very suddenly on board the steamer. His body was taken on shore and buried on the Mississippi shore, and so far as I have learned no mark was placed to show his last resting place. It was near the town of Bayou Sara, Louisiana, in West Feliciana Parish.

GENEALOGY—PRUETT.

Elizabeth Pruitt, wife of Captain Thomas Kirkham (my maternal grandmother) was the daughter of Elisha Pruitt, son of Eyrd Pruitt, of South Carolina, who lived near the Georgia line. The Pruitt family was of English ancestry. Elisha Pruitt, father of Elizabeth Pruitt, married Rhoda Armstrong, daughter of John Armstrong and Rhoda, his wife, also of South Carolina. John Armstrong was of Irish descent. He died about the beginning of the Revolutionary War. He died in the City of Charleston, South Carolina, of small pox contracted while on a business trip to that place. He had gone there with one of his colored servants in a wagon to purchase supplies for his family. His wife Rhoda (Elizabeth Kirkham's grandmother) was left on her husband's plantation with four children. They suffered much from depredations by British soldiers quartered in the neighborhood who carried off all of their slaves and stole all of their stock and horses except one favorite animal, a fine blooded mare, the prized pet of the family. It is told that at times during such raids it became necessary every night to lead this fine mare through the large

family living room and place her under lock and key in the big farm house in a bedroom all to herself.

General Tarleton's men were ravaging the country in that neighborhood; they came to the plantation of Rhoda Armstrong and commenced to steal and destroy everything in sight; they emptied all of the feather beds and took the ticks to make shirts. They then found a large chest of drawers full of Rhoda's precious homespun linens, the very pride of her heart and they ordered her to unlock it and give them the contents, but instead of doing as they ordered the plucky Rhoda resolutely took her seat upon the lid of the chest and refused to move or be moved, fighting the ruffians back with her little fists.

Then there was a rattling of sabres and a flashing of swords but she would not stir. Repeatedly the troopers dragged her off the chest but she always flew back and this she continued to do until the commanding officer, struck with admiration at her courage and persistence, ordered his men to desist and to leave the premises. Enemies and friends alike were robbed at this time. John and Laban Armstrong, sons of Rhoda and mere youths, were often robbed on their way to mill on the plantation and sometimes abused and beaten, more often by the Tory party as John, the elder, was a Whig. Caesar, a faithful colored boy, a slave, although taken by his captors beyond the mountains twice, made his escape from the British soldiers and returned to his home, only to be again stolen from his kind young masters, John and Laban, who were near his own age. The first time he returned, not finding any of the family, he took a part of a loaf of bread from the oven and left his knife in its place. The boys said: "Caesar has come; we will find him." He was found in the garden asleep between the hills of sweet potato vines. It was Rhoda Armstrong, the daughter of this courageous widow, who married Elisha Pruitt. She was the mother of Elizabeth Pruitt who married Thomas Kirkham (my grandparents). Elizabeth's parents had gone to reside over the Georgia line so Elizabeth Pruitt was a native of the State of Georgia. About the time that Elisha Pruitt emigrated to Nashville, Tenn., from Georgia, James Kirkham, the Scotchman, emigrated from North

Carolina to Tennessee. The two families settled near each other and became neighbors in Tennessee, and it was there that their children, Thomas Kirkham and Elizabeth Pruitt, were married. A few years after their marriage the young couple emigrated to the town of Woodville, in Wilkinson county, Mississippi, not far from Natchez.

For many years after the war of 1812 they resided at Woodville, Miss., but finally returned to their earlier home near Nashville, Tenn., where the family was living at the time of his death from Cholera in 1832, contracted on a steamboat on the homeward journey from New Orleans. Thomas Kirkham was about 45 years old when he died but I do not find exact data as to his age when he died. His widow, Elizabeth Kirkham (my grandmother) lived 42 years after the death of her husband and never remarried. She removed first to Mason county, Ky., in 1836. Afterwards in 1851, together with Joseph and Ann T. Warder and their family she removed to Johnson county, Ill. She died at Marion, Ill., July 2, 1870, aged 84 years.

Her daughter, Ann Thomas Kirkham, wife of Joseph Warder, was born at Woodville, Miss., November 24, 1822. She was married to Joseph Warder in Fleming county, near Blue Lick Springs, Ky.

The above was compiled by me, February 1, 1922, from genealogical notes and data left by my mother, Ann Thomas Warder, the original of which are in the possession of her daughter, Mrs. Gertrude Michelet, who resides on Sheridan Road, Wilmette, Cook county, Ill.

WALTER WARDER.

ADDITIONAL NOTES OF THE KIRKHAM FAMILY.

James Kirkham, the father of Captain Thomas Kirkham, was born in Scotland, somewhere near the English border, but the location of his birthplace is not known, nor anything definite of his family and forebears. James Kirkham emigrated from Scotland some time before the Revolutionary War. He married Anne Watts of Virginia, a lady of an excellent old Virginia family of varied accomplishments and high personal character. They lived for a time in North Carolina, from thence they re-

moved to Georgia and resided at Oglethorpe in that state, where my grandmother, Elizabeth Prewett Kirkham, was born and where the family of her father, Elisha Prewett, also resided. The Kirkham and Prewett families were neighbors in Georgia and together they emigrated to Tennessee and settled in Sumner county, near the City of Nashville, where my grandfather, Thomas Kirkham, married Elizabeth Prewett, my maternal grandmother. The families continued as neighbors after their removal to Tennessee.

Elizabeth Prewett Kirkham, my maternal grandmother, was born in Oglethorpe county, Georgia, in 1788, and died in Williamson county, Ill., in July, 1872, aged 84 years, her death having been caused by a fall. She was a woman of quick wit, marked personality, strong convictions and forceful character. Having been born and reared in the South, she continued to the end of her life to be loyal to the cause and traditions of that section, Notwithstanding she had a husband in the War of 1812, and a son in the Mexican War.

The father of Elisha Prewett is said to have been Byrd Prewett of South Carolina, who lived near the Georgia line. His wife was a Byrd, a member of a family which became numerous and of much note and influence throughout the South.

Elisha Prewett, the father of Elizabeth Prewett, my maternal grandmother, was married to Rhoda Armstrong, daughter of John Armstrong of South Carolina. He is said to have been of Irish descent and he lived in South Carolina where he owned a plantation and numerous slaves. Rhoda Armstrong Prewett had one sister and two brothers. One of the brothers, Robert Armstrong of South Carolina, an officer under Gen. Andrew Jackson in the War of 1812, is said to have been also an able and influential man in his party and prominent in the South. He was an uncle of my Grandmother Kirkham.

DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS AND ELIZABETH KIRKHAM.

Thomas and Elizabeth Prewett Kirkham had in all eleven children, five only living to maturity, the others having died in infancy.

Those who reached adult age were: Ann Thomas, my mother; Martha, Lorinda, Ferdinand and Isabella, the latter two being twins.

The girls were educated in various schools and in the old Locust Grove Academy, a Presbyterian School for Girls, at Gallatin, Tenn., at which school my mother and her sister, Lorinda, were at one time teachers. All of them were well educated and refined. All were teachers. My mother had ability as a writer and wrote contributions of prose and poetry for publication in various publications. She was also an artist, painting fruits and flowers beautifully in water colors.

The only son, Ferdinand, enlisted and served in the U. S. Army from Mason county, Kentucky, in the Mexican War. Soon after returning home to Maysville, Ky., he emigrated with his mother and family to Johnson county, in Southern Illinois, where he became a local leader in the Democratic Party and was elected to the office of Sheriff of the county. He reared a large family. He removed to Williamson county where he was engaged extensively in farming and stock raising. Later he moved to Burlington, Kansas, where he pursued his occupation of farmer with marked success until his death at the age of 62 years, leaving several sons who became prosperous business men in the West.

Isabella Kirkham, the twin-sister of Ferdinand, married A. H. Marschalk, newspaper editor and publisher, of Natchez, Miss., a direct descendant of General Andrew Marschalk of Natchez, who was Adjutant General of Tennessee during the War of 1812. A. H. Marschalk founded, and for nearly a quarter of a century, edited the Jonesboro Gazette, at Jonesboro, in Union county, Ill. A staunch Democratic newspaper but standing strongly for the Union during the War of the Rebellion. He died in Williamson county, in Marion, a few years after the War. He was a genial soul and universally loved and esteemed by all who knew him. After the death of her husband, his widow, Isabella Marschalk, continued to teach school to the end of her life, having, at her death, rounded out a full half century of continuous labor in the educational field. At one time she successfully conducted the Jonesboro Academy, a private school for higher education than the common school.

Copy of a Patent to Forty Acres of Land Granted by the United States of America to Elizabeth Kirkham, Widow of Lieutenant Thomas Kirkham, Second Mississippi Volunteers, War of 1812

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

To All to Whom These Presents Shall Come, Greeting: Whereas, in pursuance of the Act of Congress, Approved September 28, 1850, entitled "An Act Granting Bounty Land to Certain Officers and Soldiers who have been engaged in Military Service of the United States," Warrant No. 85151 for 40 acres issued in favor of ELIZABETH KIRKHAM, widow of THOMAS KIRKHAM, LIEUTENANT IN CAPTAIN JOOR'S COMPANY SECOND MISSISSIPPI VOLUNTEERS, WAR OF 1812, has been returned to the General Land Office with evidence that the same has been duly located upon the South West Quarter of the South West Quarter of Section Four in Township Thirteen South, Range Three in the District of Lands subject to sale at Shawneetown, etc.

Dated March 1, 1854.

FRANKLIN PEARCE,

President United States of America.

Record of Miscellaneous Military Grants, Vol. 147, page 358.

The land for which the above Patent of Land Warrant was issued to Mrs. Elizabeth Kirkham, is situated in Johnson county, Ill., and is recorded in the Office of the Recorder of Deeds for that county. It is probably a part of the original Kirkham farm, near Vienna, Ill.

Extract from a Letter from Hon. David C. Bramlette, of Woodville, Miss.

August 16, 1933.

Dear Mr. Warder:

Replying to your letter of August 1, 1933, have made inquiry and have the statements of old citizens and others that the Artillery Militia Company from Woodville and Wilkinson county brought back from the Battle of New Orleans two small brass cannons used in the battle. It is stated that one of these cannons was presented to the City of Natchez, and the other to the

City of Woodville. The latter was doubtless the one presented to Woodville by your ancestor, Lieutenant Thomas Kirkham, after his return from New Orleans where his command served under General Andrew Jackson.

It is claimed that this trophy remained on the Court House Square in Woodville until it was confiscated and taken away by Northern soldiers during the Civil War.

In reference to your inquiry as to A. H. Marschalk who married Isabella, daughter of Lieutenant Thomas Kirkham, I understand that

his ancestor, Colonel Andrew Marschalk, published the first newspaper in Mississippi, at Natchez(and loaned money to the publisher of the "Woodville Republican" here, named before the present two major parties were named as now designated and is now the oldest newspaper in Mississippi.

You may rest assured that it will be a pleasure to serve you in any way.

Yours sincerely,

DAVID C. BRAMLETTE.

FAMILY OF REV. WILLIAM WARDER—GENEALOGY

Rev. William Warder—Born Jan. 8, 1786, Farquier Co., Ky.; died August 9, 1836, Russellville, Ky. (See biographical sketch).

Rev. William Warder married Margaret Morehead—Date of birth unknown; died 1861, McMinnville, Tenn.

Had issue:

1. Rev. Joseph Walter Warder—Born Oct. 13, 1825, Russellville, Ky.; died Feb. 3, 1905, Louisville, Ky.

Married Elizabeth Tureman, Nov. 11, 1851, Maysville, Ky.

Elizabeth Samuel Tureman—Born Jan. 22, 1831, Maysville, Ky.; died July 12, 1908, Louisville, Ky.

2. Charles Morehead Warder—Born about 1827; died 1845. Unmarried.

3. Dr. William Henry Warder—Born June 12, 1833, Russellville, Ky.; died Mar. 28, 1905, Philadelphia, Pa.

Married Josephine B. Stager April 18, 1855, in Philadelphia.

Josephine B. Stager—Born Nov. 20, 1835, Philadelphia, Pa.; died Dec. 23, 1917, Philadelphia, Pa.

4. Fanny Warder—Born ———; died ———. No marriage known.

5. (Name unknown).

Biography of Rev. William Warder, Son of Joseph Warder, Sr., and Esther Ford, and Brother of Rev. Walter Warder.

The compiler of this work has experienced more difficulty tracing the genealogy of the fam-

ily of Reverend William Warder than of either of his three brothers, Joseph J., John, and Walter. Fortunately the Reverend J. H. Spencer in his History of Kentucky Baptists has left us a full and extended biography of him during the period of his ministry in the Baptist Church in Northern Kentucky. Although he was probably not so able and distinguished as his brother, Reverend Walter Warder, he was regarded as one of the pioneer founders and leaders of the Baptist Church in Kentucky. The story of his life is stirring and interesting, and for that reason I deem it worthy of reproduction in these notes. I quote from it as follows:

"William Warder was the third son of Joseph and Esther Warder and was born in Fauquier County, Va., January 8, 1786. He was brought up on his father's farm, and received a fair knowledge of the common branches of an English education. In his nineteenth year he came with his brother, John, to Warren County, Ky. In the following year, he sought and obtained hope in Christ. He was not confident in the evidence of his conversion, and delayed his baptism. After remaining in the new country about two years he went back to Virginia, whence he immediately returned with his father's family, and they all settled about six miles east of the present site of Glasgow, in Barren County, in 1807. In April of that year, William and his brother Walter were baptized on the same day, into the fellowship of Dripping Spring Church, by Robert Stockton. Walter began to preach almost immediately; but William, naturally more timid, held back for a time.

Meanwhile, he improved his education very much by teaching school and applying himself to close study."

"In 1809, he was licensed to preach by the church at Mt. Pisgah, in Barren County, into the constitution of which he had recently entered. His improvement in preaching was very rapid, and on the 24th of March, 1811, he was ordained to the ministry, by Jacob Lock, Palph Petty, and Zachariah Emerson. For about eight years after his ordination, he devoted himself to the work of an evangelist, with great zeal and activity. In company with, first one and then another, of Hodgen, Vardeman, Warfield, R. T. Anderson, Philip Fall, and others, he traveled and preached almost incessantly, from Franklin, Tenn., to Maysville, Ky. There were no protracted meetings in those days. 'A three days' meeting' was sometimes held; but Mr. Warder and his co-laborers usually preached one or two sermons at a place, and then went on to the next appointment. He preached in school houses, meeting houses, court houses, and, in warm weather, at 'stages' erected in the woods, but still oftener, in the cabins of the settlers. He preached at all the principal towns in Kentucky and Middle Tennessee. In going from one of these to another, he would preach almost every day and night. Immense crowds often attended on his preaching, and great numbers were brought tremblingly to the cross of Christ. After his brother Walter located at Mays Lick, the strong and tender affection existing between these brothers induced William to visit him two or three times a year, when they would spend some weeks preaching together. Sometimes they would cross the river, and make a tour into the State of Ohio. When the time came for William to return home, Walter would travel some distance with him, and then take an affectionate leave.

"In 1817, William Warder and Isaac Hodgen were sent as messengers from the Kentucky Missionary Society, to the Baptist Triennial Convention, in Philadelphia. They made the journey on horse-back, in order that they might preach on the way. The distance was more than a thousand miles. But so much were these Godly men in love with the cross, that the journey, during which they preached almost every night, seemed to them as nothing. From the Convention, they returned through Virginia. The

effect of their preaching at Waller's, an old church in Spottsylvania county, was truly wonderful. The church was in so lifeless and hopeless condition that Absolom Waller, the pastor, was looking for a new field of labor. They preached five or six sermons. A most wonderful revival began. A few months afterwards, Mr. Waller published a pamphlet, titled 'Drops of Mercy from a Bright Cloud,' in which he stated that near six hundred had professed to obtain pardon of sin since the visit of Warder and Hodgen.

In 1818 Mr. Warder visited Russellville to preach a funeral sermon in commemoration of Mr. Grubbs. After this, he made frequent visits to that portion of the state, sometimes extending his tours as far as Hopkinsville, Clarksville, Nashville, and even farther. In February, 1819, he induced Isaac Hodgen to go with him on a tour to the 'lower counties.' An extensive revival followed their labors. Twenty-seven persons were baptized at Russellville. During the same year he and Vardeman made a tour through these counties, and again, their labors were successful at Russellville, as they were also at other points.

In the fall of 1819 Mr. Warder and several other gentlemen made an excursion to the northwestern territory and spent several weeks in the neighborhood of Council Bluffs and others points on the frontier. They made the journey on horseback, and Mr. Warder preached at St. Louis and other points, where he could collect a congregation. He described St. Louis as a 'flourishing business town of about 5,000 inhabitants,' the beauty of which was much marred 'by the narrowness of the streets in the center of the town.'

"After his return from the northwest, Mr. Warder continued his labors as an itinerant, with his accustomed activity and success. On the 8th day of January, 1821, he made the following entry in his dairy: 'Today I am thirty-five years old and half way to three score and ten. In my 20th year, I obtained a hope of religion, in the month of July. The most of my time has been spent in the ministry, and I have reason to hope my labors have not been altogether in vain. Indeed, the Lord has blessed me altogether beyond my most sanguine expectations, and has laid me under infinite obligations to bless and adore him. I grieve and am

ashamed, when I look back and see the great lack of fervent piety and zeal, which marks the most of my life. Indeed, when recollection causes the whole scene to pass before me, I find much to lament, and little to rejoice in, at least so far as it relates to myself; and were it left to my choice to recall it and pass over the same scenes again, I feel as though there would be no hesitancy in letting it pass.'

"In March, 1820, he was called to the pastoral care of Russellville church, and soon afterwards accepted like calls to the churches at Glasgow and Bowling Green. The field of his labors now became, of necessity, more circumscribed; but he was none the less zealous, earnest and laborious. He preached from house to house within the bounds of his pastoral charges, and still made many tours outside of his pastoral field. On the 25th of December, 1821, he was married to Margaret A., daughter of Charles Morehead of Logan County, and sister to the late Governor Charles S. Morehead. The day after his marriage, he wrote in his dairy: 'I have entered the married estate under the banner of judgment and unhesitating affection, and feel all the sweet contentment arising from an assurance of meeting the approbation of our Creator, and securing my happiness.'

"He now settled near Russellville, where he continued to devote himself to his holy calling. Everything appeared to move smoothly in his charges until 1823, when an ominous cloud hung over the church at Russellville. William I. Morton, a respectable lawyer of the town, had recently joined the church. Having been raised a Pedo-Baptist, he believed in open communion, and had privately disseminated his sentiments among the brethren. Having led some of the members to embrace his views, a private caucus was held, and it was determined to present a resolution to the church, directing a petition to be sent to Red River Association asking that body to endorse the practice of open communion. Mr. Warder discovered the plot in time to prevent its success. The resolution was presented to the church, but after a spirited debate, chiefly between Mr. Morton and the pastor, the vote was taken as to whether the resolution should lie over till next meeting. The church refused to consider it further, by so large a majority that it was never brought up. In the spring of 1828 Mr. Warder moved to Nashville, Tenn.,

and was engaged with Philip S. Fall, in teaching school. But he was unhappy in this position, and after remaining there one year, returned to his farm near Russellville. He was soon called to the care of the churches at Bowling Green, Russellville, and Union. With these churches he continued to labor during the remainder of his earthly pilgrimage.

"The influence of Mr. Warder in Red River Association was extensive and very salutary. His opportunities had been limited in youth, but having a strong native intellect, and applying himself to study with great zeal, he became a good general scholar. He was a man of large views and practical enterprise, and devoted himself earnestly to the good of his race. When he came into the territory of Red River Association in 1818, he found the Baptists of that region strongly Antimonian and opposed to all benevolent enterprises. He immediately lent his energies to correcting these evils. His first move, after preaching among the people himself, was to introduce to the churches those noble and enterprising men of God, Warfield, Hodggen, Vardeman, and Walter Warder. The effect was immediate and powerful. The contrast between the preaching of those men and the stupid, ignorant harangues of the Antimonian preachers was so striking that the more intelligent brethren began to discuss the matter, and the need of a better educated ministry was soon felt. The Antimonian preachers claimed that every word they uttered from the pulpit was dictated by the Holy Spirit. They themselves and many of their hearers believed this. Of course this superceded the need of study on the part of the preachers. All these things widened the breach; but a reformation was necessary, even if it cost a revolution. The time was rapidly approaching when a separation must take place. At a meeting of Red River Association Mr. Warder preached a sermon on the subject of missions, to an immense audience. In his introduction he said:

" 'This subject demands a sacrifice, and I may as well be the victim as any one else.' In 1825 a portion of the missionary party separated themselves from Red River and formed Bethel Association. Mr. Warder and his charges chose to remain in the old fraternity, with the hope of reforming it. But a few years proved

the fruitlessness of the effort and they united with Bethel Association.

"About 1830, Mr. Warder was thrown from a gig and his ankle was so crushed that he had to preach sitting on a chair the remainder of his life. He died of a congestive chill, August 9, 1836. He left one son, Joseph W. Warder, who is now widely known in Kentucky as an able, eloquent, and devoted minister of the gospel."

REV. WILLIAM WARDER

Rev. William Warder of Kentucky, brother of Walter Warder and equally brilliant and useful in the gospel ministry, was born in Fauquier County, Va., January 8, 1786. At the age of nineteen he went with his brother, the late Rev. John Warder, of Missouri, to Barren County, Ky. He was baptized at the same time (1807) and placed with his brother, Walter, and like him began to preach almost immediately after his baptism. He was licensed in 1809 and was ordained in 1811. For about eight years he gave himself to traveling and preaching over the central part of Kentucky, from the Tennessee line to the border of Ohio, with great success in winning souls to Christ. In 1820 he accepted a call to the church at Russellville, and soon afterwards to the churches of Glasgow and Bowling Green. In 1821 he married Miss Margaret, sister of the late Gov. Charles S. Morehead, of Kentucky, and settled near Russellville, where he spent the remainder of his earthly pilgrimage, except one year passed in Nashville, Tenn. He possessed superior gifts as a preacher, and was a man of enlarged views and active enterprise. He organized an "Educating Society" at Russellville and this laid the foundation of Bethel College. He was largely instrumental in organizing Bethel Association in 1824, out of a small missionary element in old Red River Association, which at its thirtieth anniversary contained an aggregate membership of 7,000, and had erected two prosperous colleges. He died August 9, 1836—Extract from "The Baptist Encyclopedia," by Wm. Cathcart, D. D.; Publisher, Louis H. Everts; 1881.

EXTRACTS FROM A SERMON ON THE DEATH OF REV. WILLIAM WARDER.

(Delivered at the Baptist Church in Russellville, Ky., Sept. 11, 1836, by Rev. James M. Pendleton, D. D.)

William Warder was born in Virginia, a descendant of the Warder and Fairfax families of England and Virginia. His parents held a highly respectable rank in society, and were for many years members of the Baptist church. They brought up their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord and lived to them faithful followers in their footsteps.

Shortly after making a public profession of Christianity and uniting with the Baptist church his mind was turned to the work of the ministry, and in his 23rd year he was licensed to preach the gospel of the grace of God. His early efforts as a minister were highly acceptable to all classes of the community, and in his 25th year his ordination was called for and received. After receiving the "imposition of hands" in the office of ordination he spent upwards of ten years in itinerant preaching in Virginia and Kentucky. During this period he was frequently the companion of Elders Jeremiah Vardeman and Isaac Hodgen. They affectionately cooperated in their evangelical labors, nor did the Baptists of the West ever send forth a more efficient triumvirate. Numerous were the revivals enjoyed by the churches which they visited in widely separated sections of the country, and a great number of accessions to the church was the result of their religious zeal and eloquent preaching.

In his 36th year he was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Morehead, a sister of Governor James Morehead. After the formation of this union, which proved a most fortunate and happy one, he located in Russellville, in Logan county, Ky. Here, with the exception of one year spent in Nashville in educational work, he resided for the remainder of his life. After his marriage and location here his labors became more circumscribed than they had been in his earlier manhood. The duties he owed his family, in his estimation, rendered it expedient for him to move in a circle not so extended as that to which he had formerly been accustomed.

He employed the last 14 years of his life in peaceful and successful pastoral labors. He was preeminently qualified both by nature and education for leadership, being himself an impressive example of a true believer, in word, in conversation, in charity, in faith, in purity. The precepts of the Gospel which he so forcibly inculcated in others, were happily exemplified in his own deportment. The beautiful, the lovely correspondence between his Christian profession and his Christian practice must have excited the admiration of all, even of the infidel. In a word he walked humbly before his God and uprightly before men. As a minister of Jesus I need hardly attempt to describe him, for you well remember his noble and self-sacrificing life. That he was profoundly acquainted with the Bible none of you doubt. That he was irresistible in his argumentative discussions and exposition of divine truth, experience and observation taught you. That he was overpowering in his hortatory appeals your hearts felt. His last sermon was preached on 5th Sabbath in July last.

His text was 1st Tim., 1st Chapter, 15th verse: "This is a faithful saying and worthy of

all acceptance that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners." He was observed to be unusually solemn and impressive in the delivery of that discourse. While speaking of the love of the Redeemer in coming into the world to save sinners, tears of holy gratitude rolled down his manly cheeks, and his crowded auditory wept with him. He remarked after returning home that he had, during the labors of the day, realized in an extraordinary degree the presence of the Lord. Shortly afterwards, on the 3rd day of August, 1836, he became dangerously ill with a fever which ended his earthly career on the 9th day of August, 1836. He was aged 50 years; lamented by his family and hosts of friends in many sections of Kentucky.

"Mark the perfect man and behold the upright: for the end of that man is peace." Tranquility such as Christianity alone can inspire, characterized his last moments. Blessed disciple of Jesus, may we live as thou didst live, and may we experience the same peacefulness in death."

Rev. William Warder was buried in the Baptist burying-ground at Russellville, in Logan county, Kentucky.

FAMILY OF REV. JOSEPH WALTER WARDER, D. D., SON OF REV. WILLIAM WARDER AND ELIZABETH TUREMAN

Rev. Joseph Walter Warder and Elizabeth Tureman Warder, had issue:

1. Charles Morehead Warder—Born April 21, 1858; died Sept. 3, 1859.

2. Henry Tureman Warder—Born Dec. 4, 1859, Lexington, Mo.; died June 15, 1926, Louisville, Ky. Married: (1st) Mary Slaughter Drake, June 7, 1884; (2nd) Elizabeth Boyd Thomas, Feb. 3, 1898. No issue either marriage.

3. William Mason Warder—Born Aug. 10, 1861, Lexington, Mo.; died ——. Married Mch. 12, 1894, to Mrs. Nellie Brickle. No issue.

4. Lillian Warder—Born Feb. 20, 1863; died Mar. 21, 1863.

5. Joseph Walter Warder, Jr.—Born April 10, 1864; Lexington, Mo.; died July 5, 1902, Indianapolis, Ind. Married April 22, 1886, to Ella Harris.

Had issue: (a) Alice Pearl Warder, born May 23, 1887.

6. Edwin Morehead Warder—Born May 28, 1866, Atchison, Kan.; died June 21, 1924, New York, N. Y.

Married: (1st) Annie Glover, May 28, 1887, who died Dec. 18, 1893; (2nd) Helen Williamson, Jan. 15, 1895, who died Nov. 12, 1895; (3rd) Wilhelmine Knapp, Mar. 17, 1898.

Had issue only by first wife: (a) Julian Tureman Warder, born Aug. 30, 1888; (b) Edwin Morehead Warder, Jr., born Nov. 30, 1893.

7. Howard Malcom Warder—Born Sept. 28, 1868, Kansas City, Mo. Married Oct. 11, 1893, to Camille N. Webster.

Had issue: (a) Evelyn Warder, born Aug. 6, 1894; (b) Elizabeth Tureman Warder, born —, 1896.

III. Dr. William Henry Warder and Josephine B. Stager Warder, had issue:

1. Margaret Morehead Warder—Born Oct. 6, 1856, McMinnville, Tenn.; died Jan. 3, 1897, Philadelphia, Pa. Married Sept. 19, 1877, to Frank Spencer Lewis.

Had issue: (a) Howard Warder Lewis, born Mar. 24, 1879; (b) Emily Roberts Lewis, born June 13, 1881; (c) Marion Elizabeth Lewis, born April 11, 1889.

2. Elizabeth Stager Warder—Born May 10, 1858, McMinnville, Tenn. Married Jan. 29, 1880, to John Price Crozer.

Had issue: (a) Margaret Warder Crozer, born June 18, 1882; (b) Josephine Warder Crozer, born Nov. 27, 1887; (c) Abigail Coates Crozer, born Jan. 7, 1890; (d) Elizabeth Warder Crozer, born Aug. 11, 1893.

3. Charles Barclay Warder—Born April 9, 1863, McMinnville, Tenn. (See biographical sketch). Married Nov. 14, 1895, to Elizabeth May Warder.

Had issue: (a) Amy June Warder, born June 1, 1899, Philadelphia. (See biographical sketch).

4. William Peyton Warder—Born ———, 1866, Philadelphia, Pa.; died Dec. 12, 1874.

8 Elizabeth May Warder—Born June 11, 1870, Clinton, Mo. Married (1st) Nov. 14, 1895 to Dr. Charles Barclay Warder. Had issue: (a) Amy June Warder, born June 1, 1899. (2nd) Frank Spencer Lewis, July 19, 1924.

(See biographical sketches Dr. Charles B. and Amy June Warder.)

9. Amanda Tureman Warder—Born Feb. 18, 1873, Clinton, Mo.; died Oct. 1, 1893, Louisville, Ky. (Unmarried).

10. Margaret Morehead Warder—Born Oct. 18, 1874; died Mar. 17, 1876.

11 Charles Morehead Warder—Born 1827; died 1845. (Unmarried).

JOSEPH W. WARDER, D. D.

Was born in Logan county, Ky., Oct. 13, 1825. He united with the Baptist church at Georgetown, and was licensed to preach while attending college at that place, where he graduated in 1845. He was principal of the Preparatory department of that institution and was elected to the chair of Mathematics, but declined

the position and entered Newtown Theological Seminary, where he graduated in 1849, having meanwhile spent some time at Princeton Theological Seminary. He was ordained to the ministry, and was a short time pastor of the Baptist church at Frankfort, Ky. From 1851 to 1856 he was pastor of the church at Maysville, Ky. He then removed West, and at different periods was pastor at Lexington, Mo., Atchison, Kansas, Kansas City and Clinton, Mo., and Lawrence, Kansas. While at Clinton he was for a time financial agent of William Jewell College. In 1875 he returned to Kentucky and accepted the pastorate of Walnut Street Baptist church, in Louisville. He is now one of the leading ministers of the South, and is distinguished for his learning, piety, and pulpit ability.

RESOLUTIONS

At the meeting of the General Association of Baptists in Kentucky at Owensboro, June 18, 1900, the following resolutions were adopted by a rising and unanimous vote:

WHEREAS, Our loved and honored brother, Dr. J. W. Warder, after twenty years of faithful and efficient service, has laid down the work of Corresponding Secretary of this Association, therefore,

RESOLVED, That Dr. Warder has shown himself, through this entire service, to be an able Secretary, a faithful minister of Jesus Christ, a gifted and consecrated man of God, commanding the respect and the affection of his brethren everywhere. His record is without blemish.

RESOLVED, That by his wise foresight, his skill in adapting means to ends, his tireless labors amid discouraging circumstances, his strong faith, his patient hope and his deep love he has, under God, brought our mission work into a state of efficiency that would hardly have been deemed possible twenty years ago.

RESOLVED, That recognizing his sterling Christian character and the value of his services to the cause of his Master and ours, we express to him our highest esteem, our warmest affection, and invoke upon him the richest blessings of God.

RESOLVED, That a special page in our minutes be devoted to these resolutions, and that

a handsomely engrossed copy be given to Dr. Warder.

(Signed)

T. T. EATON,
JOHN T. CHRISTIAN,
J. K. NUNNELLY,
Secretary.

VENERABLE MINISTER AND WIFE CELEBRATE GOLDEN WEDDING

(Clipping from Louisville Courier-Journal of Nov. 11, 1901).

Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Walter Warder, of 317 West Broadway, will celebrate their golden wedding anniversary on Monday. The friends and relatives of the venerable minister and his wife will make the day a merry one.

Probably in all the South there is no better known minister of the Baptist faith than the Rev. J. W. Warder. His father before him was a minister, his son for fifty-two years has been a minister. Mrs. Warder is a native of Maysville. Her father was one of the first merchants of the city, and it was there that she met and married Dr. Warder. Both the husband and the wife are remarkably well preserved. Dr. Warder at the age of seventy-one is actively engaged in church work and his wife still enjoys excellent health. Dr. Warder was ordained in Frankfort in 1849.

His collegiate career began at Georgetown College. After he was graduated from there he attended the Newton Theological Seminary, at that time one of the foremost theological schools in the country, afterwards attending the theological school at Princeton University where he received his degree as Doctor of Divinity.

Gov. Charles Morehead was his uncle and superintended his studies. It was the wish of Gov. Morehead that his nephew study law, and his early training was along that line.

Two years after he was ordained he accepted a call to the pastorate of the Baptist Church at Maysville, Ky. A few months after he began his duties he married Miss Elizabeth S. Tureman. For five years they resided in Maysville. Then Dr. Warder accepted the pastorate of a Lexington, Mo., church. Later he moved to Atchison, Kan., from there to Kansas City, thence to Clinton, Mo.

Twenty-six years ago he moved to Louisville. For five years he was the pastor of the Walnut Street Baptist Church and when he gave up the pastorate of that church it was to take charge of the missionary work in Kentucky.

Dr. Warder was a successful minister. The older citizens say that he was a deep thinker and an accomplished orator. At the age of fifty-five he took up mission work. His early business training did not come amiss, and mission work under his management was successfully conducted in Kentucky. For the past year he has had charge of institute work, and his efforts have been along educational lines. A large number of his family and friends will gather to honor the man and woman who have done so much good.

**PASSED PEACEFULLY AWAY—DEATH OF
DR. JOSEPH WARDER, A NOTED
BAPTIST DIVINE**

(Clipping from Louisville Courier-Journal).

After a long and useful life, the Rev. Joseph Walter Warder, a noted Baptist divine, sank peacefully to rest at 9:45 o'clock last evening at the home of Mrs. H. L. Mitchell, 317 West Broadway, where he boarded. He was seventy-nine years old and his death was due to the infirmities of age. To the last he retained consciousness and spoke frequently to his children who had gathered at his bedside. His wife was visiting a daughter in Philadelphia. She has been notified and is now on her way to Louisville.

For more than half a century Dr. Warder has been engaged in Christian work, five years of that time serving as pastor of the Walnut Street Baptist Church. He resigned this charge twenty-three years ago to accept the position of the corresponding secretary of the Baptist State Board of Missions for the State of Kentucky, and held the place for twenty years, until advanced age compelled him to resign. He became Secretary of the Board at a time when mission work was in its infancy in Kentucky and filled the position with remarkable success. During his incumbency \$1,000,000 was contributed to home and foreign mission work.

Sketch of His Life.

"Joseph Walter Warder was born in Logan

county, Ky., near Russellville, Oct 13, 1825. He came of a family of distinguished Baptist preachers. His father, Rev. William Warder, was with his brother, Rev. Walter Warder, noted in the history of the denomination in Virginia and Kentucky, and was a pioneer in the work in this state. William Warder was contemporary with Jeremiah Vardeman, William Vaughn and Walter Warder, and used to "ride the circuit" with them in Kentucky, preaching in school houses, court houses, on platforms erected in the woods, or in the cabins of the pioneer settlers. He rode 1,000 miles on horseback in company with Isaac Hodgen to the Baptist Triennial Convention in Philadelphia in 1827. The two ministers stopped frequently on the way to preach, and enroute home at one church they held a five day revival at which 600 were converted.

Family of Preachers.

"Three Warder brothers, William, Walter and John, were all Baptist preachers. Joseph Walter Warder, son of Rev. William Warder, received his early education, first in the country schools near his native town and afterwards at Georgetown College of which he was a graduate and where he taught on the faculty for a time. His theological education was received at Newton and Princeton University theological schools. He entered the ministry at the age of twenty-three. His first pastorate was at Maysville, Ky., where he remained three years, and it was here he met Miss Elizabeth Tureman whom he married in 1852.

Dr. Warder left the Mayslick church to accept a call to the First Baptist church in Frankfort where he remained two years. After that he successfully filled pulpits at Lexington, Mo., nine years, Lawrence, Kan., one year, and in Louisville, at the Walnut Street Baptist church, five years."

"Three years ago Dr. Warder celebrated his golden wedding and it was shortly after that an accident occurred which crippled him for the remainder of his life. He fell from a street car at Fourth Avenue and Broadway fracturing his left hip. His strong constitution pulled him through this but he was afterwards compelled to use a crutch."

"The following children survive him: Henry T. Warder of Louisville; W. M. Warder, of Spo-

kane, Wash.; E. M. Warder, of Memphis; H. M. Warder, of Jeffersonville, and Mrs. Elizabeth M. Warder, of Philadelphia. A brother, Dr. William H. Warder, also lives in Philadelphia."

TRIBUTE TO DR. JOSEPH W. WARDER BY A FELLOW WORKER

"The General Association of Kentucky Baptists will meet in Owensboro, June 16. The Ministers' Meeting will convene two days before. Owensboro is a goodly city for such a meeting. Dr. J. W. Warder, who has been our corresponding secretary of State Missions for twenty years, has resigned his position to take effect at this meeting."

"Dr. Warder has done a great work. No man can conceive of his magnificent success unless he was in Kentucky twenty years ago. The writer was then a beardless youth toiling on a little farm ten miles southeast of Columbia, Ky. Russell Creek Association met with Zion church, five miles from town, and many of us left our work and journeyed to old Zion church to hear the great preacher, for we had heard the new secretary, Dr. Warder, would be there. He was there and he preached at the stand in the woods near the church and under the trees. It was a beautiful day, the congregation was immense and all eager to hear the great man. We sat near him, his splendid physique, his manly face, his clear voice, his great thought, his intense earnestness and his easy manner charmed us beyond expression. In his closing he moved the vast throng to tears. We rode away to our country home stirred and charmed as never before. That evening as we sat in the gloaming, we could still see the man of God with his great heart throbbing, his burning words coming forth like a rolling stream, and the multitude swaying like the golden grain before the morning breeze. After trying to tell something of the sermon and the impression it had made, I said, "Mother, I would rather be such a preacher than to be a king swaying the sceptre over the greatest nation of the earth." That sermon determined me to give my life to the work of the Christian ministry."

"Dr. Warder has done a work far greater than any of us can imagine. When he began the

missionary work there was no plan or organized system of giving. He has not toiled for naught, he has left his impression upon his day and generation as but few men have been able to do. He retires from the State Secretaryship the first of July known and loved by more Kentucky Baptists than any other living man. He has traveled over our state for the last twenty years, preaching in our churches, addressing associations, speaking to conventions, advising Mission Boards, visiting our families and praying in our homes."

"He has been like a father to many of us Kentucky pastors. We shall miss his visits keenly, for he cheered us with his presence and helped us with his counsel. We are grateful for such a man and rejoice that he has accomplished such a great work."

"He retires with the love and sincere regrets of the host of ministers and friends all over the state with whom he has labored so long and so faithfully in the building up of the Baptist church in Kentucky."

DR. WILLIAM HENRY WARDER
 Brother of Joseph W. Warder, D. D.

Was born at Russellville, Logan county, Ky., June 12, 1883. About the age of eighteen he went to Philadelphia to study pharmacy, and graduated at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy

In April of 1855 he married Miss Josephine Stager, of Philadelphia, and took her as a bride to McMinnville, Tenn., where he carried on a successful drug business for several years.

After establishing his business so that he could leave it in the care of his assistant, he entered the Medical College of the University of Nashville, at Nashville, Tenn., from which institution he received his degree in 1859. Shortly after beginning the practice of medicine in McMinnville he sold his drug business and thereafter devoted himself entirely to the practice of his profession.

At the end of about ten years, desiring a wider field for his activities, he moved to Philadelphia with his family. Here, while building up his practice, he attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College and received his M. D. degree from Jefferson in 1871.

He was very successful in general practice and continued it until his death, but he specialized in gynecology and became eminent in that line. For some years he had a private hospital. Associated with him in the latter, besides his son, Dr. Charles B. Warder, was Dr. E. E. Montgomery, then a rising young physician, who later became a distinguished surgeon and was Professor of Gynecology at Jefferson.

True to the tradition of his forbears, Dr. Warder was always prominently identified with the Baptist church, serving as Trustee and Deacon for years. He was also interested in charitable work in many fields. He died March 28, 1905.

The following is a testimonial received by his family, among a number of others from different organizations with which he was associated:

**TRIBUTE TO DR. WILLIAM H. WARDER BY
 THE HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF
 THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA**

At a regular meeting of the Board of Managers of the Home Missionary Society of the City of Philadelphia, held April 14, 1900, the following resolutions were presented and adopted:

That in the death of Dr. W. H. Warder, who for twelve years associated in our work, the Society has sustained a severe loss.

Cheerful in the position, hearty in cooperation accorded us, not only liberal in contribution to the cause, but donating freely his professional skill to the physical oversight of wards received under our care. Many of earth's poor will have reason to regret his removal from among us. To him "sudden death was sudden glory." He leaves to us the legacy of a life fruitful in good deeds. We extend to the widow and children our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement.

THOMAS L. GILLESPIE, President.
 Attest: SAMUEL T. KERR, Secretary.

**DR. CHARLES BARCLAY WARDER, SON OF
 DR. WILLIAM H. WARDER**

Dr. Charles B. Warder, 51 years old, a retired ear, nose and throat specialist and member of the Union League, died last evening at

his home, 59 Westview Avenue, Germantown. For more than a year he has suffered with heart trouble.

When Dr. Warder retired several years ago from active practice he also resigned as Medical Director of the Stetson Hospital, a position that he had filled for years. Since his retirement he looked after charity work together with private matters in an office in the Bullitt Building.

He was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College and later graduated from the Medical College of the University of Pennsylvania.

For several years he was assistant to Dr. William Pepper. Doctor Warder was a member of the Board of Managers of the Stetson Hospital, the Philadelphia Hospital Association and the Philadelphia Missionary Society.

He was a member of the Orpheus Club and the Memorial Baptist Church, Broad and Master streets.

In the Philadelphia Missionary Society, with headquarters at Fifth and Arch streets, he assisted in much charitable work.

AMY JUNE WARDER, DAUGHTER OF CHAS. B. AND ELIZABETH WARDER

Amy June Warder was born in Philadelphia, Pa., and was prepared for college at Germantown Friends School of that city. At the time she was graduated there, out of a class of twenty-one members she was one of the three chosen as essayists for Commencement. The subject of her essay was "The Soul of France." She

entered Bryn Mawr College the following fall, where she received her A. B. degree.

For two years after her graduation from Bryn Mawr she was instructor in English at Stephens College in Columbia, Missouri, and did part time graduate work at the University of Missouri in the same town. At the end of her second year of teaching she resigned, to return to Philadelphia, where she began full time graduate work in English literature and philology at the University of Pennsylvania.

In recognition of her excellent scholarship she was first awarded the University Scholarship in English and, in the following year the Bennett Fellowship. She received the degrees of both Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Pennsylvania, the latter in June of this year. The subject of her Ph. D. thesis was "The Plays of Dick of Devonshire, 1626. A Critical Edition," and in her graduate work she specialized in the period of the Elizabethan drama.

For the last three years she has been instructor in English literature and composition at Temple University in Philadelphia, combining with her teaching the research work required on her thesis. She spent the summer of 1929 traveling in Europe—four weeks of that time in England—and during the summer of 1930 she was in London working at the British Museum on the materials necessary for the completion of her thesis. She was granted a leave of absence from Temple University from January to June of this year for this work, and returns to her position there this coming fall.

August, 1931.

FAMILY OF REV. JOHN WARDER, SON OF JOSEPH WARDER AND ESTHER FORD WARDER

Rev. John Warder was born September 9, 1775.

Ann Elliott, his wife, was born December 15, 1778.

They had children as follows:

Births.

Elizabeth Elliott Warder was born October 9, 1795.

Lemire Warder was born on the 28th day of May, 1802.

Elisha Warder was born on the 18th day of March, 1804.

William Horton Warder was born on the 5th of October, 1797.

Fanny Warder was born on the 62th day of March, 1800.

Ann Elliott Warder was born on the 13th day of March, 1806.

Lucinda Warder was born on the 6th day of February, 1810.

Harriet Elliott Warder was born on January 9th, 1813.

John B. Warder was born on the 18th day of January, 1815.

Benjamin Elliott Warder was born on the 7th day of December, 1817.

Marriages.

John Warder and Ann Elliott were married on the first of January, 1795.

Elizabeth Elliott Warder and Jabez Shotwell were married on the 27th day of May, 1818.

Lemire Warder and William V. Morris were married on the 20th day of December, 1819.

William H. Warder and Elizabeth Quesenberry were married on the 28th day of November, 1823.

Fanny Warder and Charles R. Morehead were married on the 21st day of July, 1824, at Glasgow, Kentucky.

Louise Warder, second wife of William V. Morris, married on the 18th day of February, 1833, at Mayslick, Kentucky.

Harriet Elliott Warder and William H. Russell were married on the 9th day of July, 1835.

John B. Warder and Abigail Van Camp were married on the 24th day of December, 1840, in Lafayette County, Missouri.

Lucinda Warder and David H. Quesenberry were married October 20, 1828, in Barren County, Kentucky.

Ann Elliott Warder married Elijah Stout, June 20, 1845.

Deaths.

Elisha Warder died on the 27th of July, 1808.

Ann Elliott, wife of John Warder, died on the 7th day of February, 1819.

Lemire Warder Morris died on the 27th day of September, 1828.

John B. Warder died on the 25th day of July, 1841.

Elizabeth Warder Shotwell died on the 8th day of December, 1852.

Louisa Morris Warder died on the 10th day of December, 1857.

Fanny Warder Morehead died on the 13th day of February, 1843.

Ann Elliott Warder Stout died on the 13th day of January, 1868.

Lucinda Warder Quesenberry died on the 5th day of September, 1855.

Elijah Stout died on the 20th day of July, 1889.

David Quesenberry died on the 5th day of October, 1899.

Rev. John Warder, after the death of his first wife, Ann Elliott, married Keziah Renick, his second wife, and they had children as follows:

Births.

William Warder, born on the 11th day of September, 1822.

Joseph Warder, born on the 5th day of February, 1824.

Robert Warder, born on the 15th day of October, 1828.

James R. Warder, born on the 6th day of May, 1830.

Prudence E. Warder, born on the 12th day of January, 1833.

Judith Warder, born on the 23rd day of December, 1835.

John, second, was born on the 17th day of September, 1841.

Marriages.

Joseph Warder married on the 13th day of August, 1841.

Willie Ann Warder and James Renick were married January, 1839.

Prudence E. Warder married Boon Majors.

Deaths.

John Warder, Sr., died on the 16th day of November, 1857.

Keziah Renick Warder died on the 15th day of March, 1885.

Judith Warder died on the 29th day of January, 1827.

David Quesenberry and Lucinda Warder had one child, Mary Ann, who married Aaron Conrow, on the 17th of May, 1848. Born July 26, 1829. Died February 9, 1901. Aaron Conrow and a party of Missourians were robbed and massacred in Coahuila, Mexico, at the close of the war between the states.

REV. JOHN WARDER.

Rev. John Warder, the oldest son of Joseph Warder, Sr., and a brother of Walter and William Warder, was born in Fauquier County, Virginia, September 9, 1775. Along with all the other members of his father's family he emigrated to Kentucky, in January, 1807. He was married January 1, 1795, to Ann Elliott, a descendant of General Roger Elliott, a half-brother of Governor Alexander Spotswood of Virginia. Charles Elliott was Attorney General of North Carolina and died in 1756. Ann Elliott, wife of John Warder, was born December 15, 1778, and died February 7, 1819.

They had eleven children. Among them was Fanny Warder, who married Charles R. Morehead, Sr., a nephew of James T. Morehead and Charles S. Morehead, both Governors of Kentucky. Margaret Morehead, sister of Charles S. Morehead, married Rev. William Warder, brother of Rev. John Warder and Rev. Walter Warder. General S. B. Buckner's mother was a sister of Charles R. Morehead, Jr., who was his uncle. Another daughter of Rev. John Warder was Harriet Elliott Warder who married William H. Russell of St. Louis, Mo., who was the founder and promoter of the celebrated "Pony Express" that ran the earliest mail line to the Pacific Coast and carried the first news of Abraham Lincoln's message declaring war, from St. Louis to San Francisco.

A third daughter, Elizabeth Elliott Warder, married Jabez Shotwell. Their daughter, Esther Ann Shotwell, married Luther Fairfax Warder, Jr., a grandson of Rev. John Warder. They moved to Missouri. Luther Fairfax Warder, Jr., had a half-brother, Col. George W. Warder, of Kansas City, Mo. He was a prominent lawyer and writer. Of him, the Kansas City Star of Feb. 8, 1907, says: "Colonel George W. Warder was born in Richmond, Mo. He was a graduate of the University of Missouri. After he finished his education he located at Chillicothe, Mo., where he practiced law for some years. About thirty years ago he came to Kansas City and engaged in the real estate business with great success. He built the Warder Opera House, then the finest building in the city. Few men in Kansas City were better known than Colonel Warder. His career will always be a part of Kansas City's

history. His personality was a cherished memory to all who knew him. Until financial misfortune overtook him a few years ago he was identified with everything that helped to make Kansas City a thrifty, growing city.

"In the days just after the boom in Kansas City, Colonel Warder was a wealthy man. He was one of the town's capitalists then, an enthusiastic, active man, and he had inherited some money and accumulated more. During the boom he had put his savings into real estate and thus he became rich."

Colonel Warder was a prolific writer, a poet, novelist and dreamer of science, the author of many books, both literary and scientific. He was much traveled and some of his books were first published in London, England. While there he visited the ancient seat of the Warder's in Wiltshire and the old Warder castle upon the door of which he found carved the original Warder Coat of Arms.

Rev. John Warder was ordained in 1811, and became pastor of Mount Pisgah church until 1825 when he removed to Lafayette, Missouri. Here he became the pastor of Sni-a-Bar church and so remained for many years, much loved by his people until he finished his course, in great peace, loved and revered by all his people. He was a faithful church member for sixty-three years and a preacher of the gospel forty-six years.

While John Warder did not achieve the influence and prominence of his brothers, Walter and William, yet he led a long and useful life and left many descendants to add honor and distinction to the family name in the State of Missouri and elsewhere.

BIOGRAPHY OF REV. JOHN WARDER

Son of Joseph Warder, Sr., and Esther Ford

The following short biographical sketch is taken from Spencer's History of Kentucky Baptists:

"John Warder, the oldest son of Joseph Warder, Sr., was born in Fauquier County, Virginia, September 9, 1774. He united with Thumb Run church in his native county, and was baptized by the well-known William Mason. In early life he married Ann Elliott, by whom he had eleven children. After her death he married Keziah

Kenney, who also bore him eleven children. He moved to Kentucky and settled in Barren County, in January, 1805. Here he became a member and a deacon in Dripping Spring church. Four years later he went into the constitution of Mount Pisgah, in the same county. In 1811, he was ordained to the ministry by Robert Stockton, Ralph Petty and Jacob Lock. He was pastor of Mount Pisgah Church from his ordination until 1825. In 1825 he moved to Lafayette, Missouri, where he became pastor of Big Sni-a-Bar Church of 'Regular Baptist.' In this position he was much loved and respected by his people, till he finished his earthly course, in great peace, November 16, 1857. He lived a church member, without reproach, sixty-three years, and a preacher of the gospel forty-six years. His son, Joseph, is said to be a respectable preacher, occupying the field left vacant by the death of his father." (History of Kentucky Baptists, Vol. 1, p 200, by J. H. Spencer).

I quote from the History of the Baptist Church of Lexington, Missouri, by R. T. Jesse, as follows: "This church (Lexington, Mo.) under the appellation of the 'Little Sni-a-Bar Baptist Church' was constituted on the fourth Sunday of July, 1825. Elder John Warder was chosen pastor, whose ministrations of the truth were enjoyed for thirteen years. Soon after the formation of the church a primitive log house of worship was erected. Though a rude and unassuming structure, it afforded a place for the people of God to meet and worship, until the removal of the church in 1838 to Lexington.

"Elder Warder was the first Baptist minister that settled in Lafayette (then Lillard) County. He was a man of decided strength of character and influence, and served the church faithfully and well. He died at his home in this county in 1857, having reached the good old age of 84 years.

In 1836 Elder Warder was elected moderator of the Bur River Association and was annually re-elected until 1842."

I am indebted to Miss Lucy Shotwell, of Richmond, Mo., for the following interesting sketch of her great-grandfather, Reverend John Warder:

"My great-grandfather, Reverend John Warder, moved from Fauquier County, Va., to Barren County, Ky., in 1807. His first wife, Ann Elliott, died in Kentucky, February 17, 1819. Aft-

erwards he married Keziah Renick, and moved to Lafayette County, Missouri, and settled on a farm near Wellington. There were eleven children in each family.

My father, William M. Shotwell, well remembered the log church which his grandfather built near his home on the farm. People came for miles around to attend the services. At the close of each meeting the whole congregation adjourned to the Warder home, where grandmother Keziah, with the aid of several colored women (slaves) had prepared dinner for all.

"A few years later this log-cabin church, with puncheon floor and rude benches, was replaced by a neat, comfortable frame building which was used as a church for many years after John Warder's death. Standing back from the road, in the timber, on the banks of the Big Sni-a-Bar, it was a real 'church in the wild-wood.'

"The place long since passed into the hands of strangers. The big, old-fashioned, two-story home has been replaced by a modern bungalow. On or near the site of the Warder church is a house of amusement, built largely from the material of the old church. The timber has been destroyed and the road changed. Not far away is the St. Louis and Kansas City highway. My great-grandfather probably would not recognize his old home of a hundred years ago.

"Rev. John Warder was much beloved by all. His grandchildren remembered him as a handsome man, genteel in appearance, refined, kind and genteel in his manner."

OBITUARY OF REV. JOHN WARDER.

Ray County, Missouri, Dec. 8, 1857.

Departed this life at his residence near Wellington, Lafayette County, Missouri, on the 16th of November, 1857, Elder John Warder, in the 84th year of his age. Elder Warder was born September 9, 1774, in Fauquier County, Va., and was baptized at Thumb Run church by Elder William Mason, in 1794. He had therefore been a member of the Regular Baptist church for sixty-three years, and a faithful minister of the New Testament for forty-six years. He was first married to Ann Elliott, of Fauquier County, Va., by whom he had eleven children. After her death he married Miss Keziah Renick, of Barren Coun-

ty, Kentucky, by whom he had as many more children. As a husband and father, none was more kind and affectionate; as a neighbor and friend he was universally beloved. But his pre-eminent qualities as a man and a Christian were more fully developed in his character as a minister of Jesus Christ. He was one of the few who never looked back. From the time dispensation of the gospel was committed to him, it was only for him to know his duty in order to perform it. He never shrank from his duty nor compromised the truth to accommodate error, but contended earnestly and at all hazards for the faith once delivered to the saints, as he first received Christ Jesus his Lord so he ever after walked in his footsteps. Salvation by grace was ever his theme in preaching. His eventful life was spent in the service of his God, endeavoring to build up his kingdom on earth. His life was active to the end. Long after he had passed his four-score years, he would travel as far as fifty miles to fill his preaching appointments. No man could have been more prompt in filling his engagements. His zeal and enthusiasm waned not with age. His churches will sensibly feel his loss; his followers will no longer listen to his persuasive voice admonishing them in accents of love and kindness to manifest their love of God by loving each other and by their good works. His house was the home of his brethren and many, very many can testify to his hospitality and generosity.

Elder Warder left Virginia and moved to Barren County, Kentucky, in January, 1807; and there with others of his family, the following year organized the Mount Pisgah Baptist Church. He was ordained to the work of the ministry by three well known ministers, Robert Stockton, Jacob Lock and Ralph Petty. After his ordination he served this church as pastor until 1825 when he resigned his charge and removed to Lafayette County, Missouri, the same place where he lived the remainder of his life and where he died. He there joined the Big Sni-a-Bar Church, and continued as a member and its pastor until his death.

Brother Warder died as he had lived all his long and devoted life, with full trust in his Savior and with the assurance of immortality beyond the grave.

J. DUVAL.

Joseph Warder, Jr. and
Fannie Elliott Warder.
From Family Records.

Joseph Warder, Jr., was born October 17th, 1731; died January 1, 1851.

Married Fanny Elliott, 1805, who was born March 9, 1788; died May 4, 1837.

They had children as follows:

William Warder was born December 13, 1805; died May, 1807.

Elizabeth H. Warder was born April 17, 1807; died January, 1830.

John E. Warder was born August 17, 1808; died April 12, 1883.

William P. Warder was born February 2, 1810; died April 12, 1888.

Mary Ann Warder was born December 5, 1813; died September 26, 1860.

Martha Jane Warder was born June 7, 1815; died March 20, 1893.

Joseph Walter Warder was born October 17, 1820; died January 28, 1886.

Esther Frances Warder was born May 25, 1822; died November 31, 1838.

Henry Warder was born January 7, 1825; died August 7, 1894.

Benjamin E. Warder was born December 9, 1827; died October 19, 1886.

Jesse Thompson Warder was born January 12, 1831; died August 19, 1916.

Marriages.

William P. Warder married Nancy Funstel.

Elizabeth H. Warder married Joseph Evans, January 20, 1882.

John E. Warder married Emeline Norris, in Rome, Tenn., 1830.

Mary Ann Warder married Tilman Norris.

Martha Jane Warder married Rev. James Lamb

Joseph Walter Warder married Ann Brooks.

Esther Frances Warder. Unmarried. Died at age of 16 years.

Henry Warder married Elizabeth Singleton.
(2) Florence Utley.

Benjamin Elliott Warder married Minerva Adams, 1851.

Jesse Thompson Warder married Mary Eliza Williams.

**FAMILY OF JOHN ELLIOTT WARDER, SON
OF JOSEPH WARDER, JR., AND EVA-
LINE NORRIS WARDER.**

John Elliott Warder was born August 17, 1808; died April 12, 1888.

Emeline Norris was born October 26, 1806; died August 3, 1872.

John Elliott Warder and Emeline Norris were married December 7, 1830.

They had children as follows:

Marshall H. Warder was born March 30, 1832; died September 20, 1902.

Eliza M. Warder was born March 29, 1834; died September 19, 1896.

Joseph W. Warder was born September 16, 1835; died December 17, 1907.

George W. Warder was born July 17, 1837; died September 23, 1886.

Frances Meredith Warder was born July 1, 1839; died June 2, 1902.

John B. Warder was born May 29, 1841; died ———.

Mary Jane Warder was born October 28, 1844; died January 16, 1840.

William Green Warder and Martha E. Warder, twins, were born July 8, 1847.

Martha Ann Warder was born January 1, 1851.

Marriages.

Marshall H. Warder married Sally J. Hawkins, November 15, 1857. She died. (2) Married Sarah Curd, who died November 7, 1891.

Eliza M. Warder married Belle Drane, November 18, 1873.

Joseph H. Warder never married.

George W. Warder married Fannie Burks.

Francis Meredith Warder married Alice Yates, April 1, 1875.

John B. Warder, marriage not known.

Mary Jane Warder married Dick Walton.

William Green Warder and Martha Elizabeth Warder, twins, no record.

Martha Ann Warder married W. J. Clark, January 20, 1874.

These last dates were copied from the Warder family Bible which belonged to Mrs. Martha A. Clark, now in possession of Miss Mary Clark.

George W. Warder was a brother of Marshall H. and Francis Meredith Warder and he

married Fannie Burks. A daughter of this marriage, Mrs. Morton Alexander, resides near Bowling Green, Kentucky.

**FAMILY OF MARSHALL E. WARDER, SON
OF JOHN ELLIOTT WARDER, AND
SARAH CURD WARDER, HIS
SECOND WIFE.**

Marshall H. Warder and Sarah Curd Warder (2nd wife) had children as follows:

Emma Warder married Judge G. M. Bohannon. Dead.

Charles Warder lives in Glasgow, Kentucky.

William Henry Warder lives in Glasgow, Kentucky.

Ellis Warder died.

Family of Emma Warder Bohannon and Judge G. M. Bohannon. They had children as follows:

Nellie Bohannon was born October, 1885; married Robert H. Vaughn.

Charlotte Bohannon and Caroline Bohannon, twins, were born April 27, 1889.

Charlotte Bohannon married C. E. Boles of Washington, D. C.

Caroline Bohannon married Rev. J. D. S. Knight of Durham, N. C.

Mr. Robert Vaughn resides in Glasgow, Barren County, Kentucky, and for some years has been engaged in mercantile business in Glasgow doing business under the firm name of Vaughn & Warder. His wife, Mrs. Robert H. Vaughn, formerly Nellie Bohannon, is at present Chairman of the Women's State Democratic Committee of Kentucky. She is prominent in Woman's Club and political circles and enjoys a statewide acquaintance and reputation for forcefulness and leadership.

**FAMILY OF FRANCIS MEREDITH WARDER,
SON OF JOHN ELLIOTT WARDER.**

Francis Meredith Warder was born July 1, 1839; died June 2, 1902.

Alice Yates Warder was born January 21, 1851; died April 21, 1927.

Francis Meredith Warder and Alice Yates were married April 1, 1875.

They had children as follows:

Norris Reid Warder was born January 10, 1876.

Lawrence G. Warder was born October, 1878.

Ernest Black Warder was born December 4, 1879.

He married Miss Sarah Smith and they have one son, Smith Warder.

WARDER-SMITH
(Ernest B. Warder)

6. Sir Phillip Warder married Mary Fairfax.

5. Joseph Warder, Sr., married Esther Ford.

4. Joseph Warder, Jr., married Fanny Elliott.

3. John E. Warder married Evaline Norris.

2. Francis M. Warder married Alice Yates.

1. Ernest B. Warder married Sarah Luttrell Smith.

SARAH L. SMITH WARDER.

Daughter Annie Laurie Huggins (Mrs. W. Basil Smith). Descendant Charles from England. Ed. Glasgow Normal '77. Mem. D. A. R. Edmund Rogers Chapter, historian, regent 1924-27. She had seven children, the fourth being Sarah Luttrell Smith who was born April 10, 1889. Ed. Liberty College, Curry School and Bush Temple, Chicago. Married Ernest B. Warder, March 29, 1916. Has one child, Smith Warder. Address, Glasgow, Kentucky.

See Compendium of American Genealogy, Vol. 4, page 471.

The author gratefully acknowledges his indebtedness to Mrs. Ernest Warder of Glasgow, Kentucky, for her valuable assistance in obtaining the above facts and data from original records.—W. W.

RECORD OF FAMILY OF BENJAMIN E. WARDER, SON OF JOSEPH WARDER, JR., AND FANNY ELLIOTT

Benjamin E. Warder was born December 9, 1827, and died October 18, 1889.

Minerva Adams was born February 4, 1833, and died November 4, 1917.

Benjamin E. Warder and Minerva Adams were married in the year 1851.

They had children as follows:

James T. Warder was born September 30, 1852, and died March, 1929. Married, first, Arzella Payne, and second, Mrs. Mason.

Elmo Warder, born March 15, 1855. Unmarried.

William Warder, born May 24, 1858; married Lizzie Utley.

Nannie Warder, born December 21, 1862; died August 14, 1924; married John D. Brown, November 2, 1884.

Walter Warder, born November 11, 1867; died, October, 1928. Married, first, Prince Baber, second, Mary Reims.

William Warder has one son, Earl Warder, residing in Nashville, Tenn.

Nannie Warder married John D. Brown on November 2, 1884. They had children as follows:

Velma, born August 19, 1892; married J. Wells Vick, December 10, 1914.

Eunice, born March 6, 1894; married S. S. Long, December 16, 1916.

Ruth married Henry Bennett.

Walter Warder married Prince Baber. They had children as follows:

Fred Warder, born Decemberr, 1892; married Agnes Hill.

Benjamin Warder, born 1893; married Annie Morton; died October, 1918.

Velma Brown, daughter of Nannie Warder Brown, and J. Wells Vick, have children as follows:

Owen Brown, born December 16, 1926.

John Fairfax Brown, born June 20, 1928.

Eunice Brown, daughter of Nannie Warder Brown and S. S. Long, have one son, Spurgeon Long, born September 13, 1917.

Record of Martha Jane Warder, daughter of Joseph Warder, Jr., and Reverend James Lamb:

Martha Jane Warder was born June 7, 1815, and died March 20, 1893.

Reverend James Lamb was born December, 1809, and died May 10, 1891.

Martha Jane Warder and Reverend James Lamb were married on September 18, 1833.

They had several children, among them being:

Eddie D. Lamb was born March 22, 1874, and married Edna Williams, November 24, 1897.

Joseph Walter Warder, married Catherine Brooks; died January 28, 1886, aged sixty-five years.

William Warder married Nancy Funstel; died near Randolph, in Metcalf county.

Mary Ann Warder, wife of Tolman Norris, of Glasgow.

FAMILY OF NANCY WARDER

A daughter of Joseph Warder, Sr., and Esther Ford Warder, and a sister of Walter, William, John and Joseph Warder, Jr.

Nancy Warder married Alexander Evans.

They had a son, Joseph Warder Evans, born 1803, died 1876.

Joseph Warder Evans married Matilda Ritter, born 1807, died 1870.

Joseph Warder Evans and Matilda Ritter Evans had a son, Walter Evans, born September 18, 1842, Barren County, Kentucky.

Walter Evans married June 9, 1868, married Louisa Gowan, 1846-1905, daughter of John B. Gowan of Hopkinsville, Kentucky. (1) Walter Evans married (2) Sarah Louisa Wood, Aug. 26, 1915. She was born at Uxbridge, Mass. June 2, 1872, daughter Cyrus Grant Wood, woolen manufacturer, Worcester, Mass. Desc. Lawrence and Cassandra Southwick, from England to Salem, Mass., in 1627.

Judge Walter Evans served in 26th Ky. Inf. Sept. 1861-April 1862. U. S. Commissioner of Internal Revenue 1883-1885; member Congress 54th and 55th Congresses from Kentucky, 1895-1899; U. S. District Judge for Kentucky from March 6, 1899, until his death. See "Who's Who in America."

The American Compendium of Genealogy has the following notes:

Walter Evans.

Walter Evans, born Barren County, Kentucky, September 18, 1842.

5. Sir Philip Warder married Mary Fairfax.
4. Joseph Warder, Sr., married Esther Ford.

3. Ann Warder married Alexander Evans.
2. Joseph Warder Evans married Matilda Ritter.

1. Walter Evans married (1) Louise Gowan, (2) Sarah Louisa Wood.

See American Compendium of Genealogy Vol. 4 page —.

FAMILY OF LOUANN WARDER ANDERSON, DAUGHTER OF REV. WALTER WARDER

Horace Phillip Anderson, born May 25, 1809, at Mayslick, Kentucky.

Louann Warder, born October 4, 1813, at Mayslick, Kentucky.

Horace Phillip Anderson and Louann Warder were married at Mayslick, Kentucky, May 25, 1835.

They had children as follows:

Mary W. Anderson, born May 23, 1837, in Clay County, Missouri. Married Frank Robinson. Died November, 1903; aged 66 years.

Elizabeth J. Anderson, born May 23, 1839, in Clay County Missouri. Married September 7, 1869, to Handel Vance. Died June 29, 1902; aged 63 years.

Joseph Warder Anderson, born February 14, 1841, in Clay County, Missouri. He married Susan D. Spratlen, September 7, 1869. Died June 29, 1904, at Los Angeles, Calif.; aged 63 years.

William Henry Anderson, born June 19, 1844. Married Alice Spratlen, December 14, 1876. Died at Los Angeles, Calif., May 18, 1909; aged 65 years.

Sarah Anderson, born October 28, 1846, in Clay County, Mo. Married James Van Eaton, October 6, 1870. Died at Waterloo, Iowa, January 23, 1931, aged 85 years.

Emily M. Anderson, born January 18, 1850. Married Joseph W. Thompson, August 29, 1872. Still living in Denver, Colo.

Fanny Anderson, born March 15, 1852. Married Henry H. Calfee, October 25, 1883. Died in Seattle, Wash., July 6, 1920. Aged 68 years.

Isabel Lynn Anderson, born November 30, 1842, in Clay county, Mo. Married Roland Hoy, Sept. 18, 1866. Died April 14, 1921, at Salt Lake City, Utah. Aged 79 years.

Louann Anderson, born August 30, 1854, in Clay County, Mo. Married Thomas J. R. Perry, June 17, 1875. Died in Seattle, Wash., Dec. 13, 1912. Aged 58 years.

Hattie Anderson, born June 12, 1856, in Clay county, Mo. Married Alexander Y. Bentley, July 9, 1878. Still alive, in Seattle, Wash.

Horace P. Anderson, born July 8, 1858. Married Emma Kirby, January 4, 1884, at Carrollton, Mo. Died at Tulsa, Okla. Aged 71 years.

**GRANDCHILDREN OF LOUANN WARDER
AND HORACE P. ANDERSON.**

Children of Mary Anderson Robinson:
Horace Vance, Vica Vance, Faine Louann Vance.

Children of Joseph Warder Anderson:
Maude Anderson.

Children of Isabel Anderson Hoy:
Fannie Hoy Skankey, Bess Hoy Bradshaw,
Lillian Hoy Ferguson.

Children of William H. Anderson:
Harry Anderson, Bonnye Anderson Fultze.

Children of Sarah Anderson Van Eaton:
Hattie Van Eaton, dead; Oscar Van Eaton.

Children of Emily Anderson Thompson:
Maud Thompson Black, dead; Flora Thompson McKannon.

Children of Fannie Anderson Calfee: None.

Children of Louann Anderson Perry:

Thomas Perry, Joseph Perry.

Children of Hattie Anderson Bentley:

Lyle Bentley, Alex. Bentley, Earl Bentley.

Children of Horace P. Anderson:

Willye Anderson White, Emma Anderson Hannis.

Joseph Warder Anderson served in the Confederate Army when quite a young man under the Confederate General Price. Afterwards he engaged in commercial pursuits conducting successful wholesale grocery business in Pueblo, Colo., and also in Los Angeles, under the style of Anderson & Chansellor. While residing in Pueblo he was elected Sheriff of Pueblo County.

William H. Anderson engaged in gold mining business at Pueblo, Colo., and afterwards in California, residing at Los Angeles.

Horace P. Anderson was extensively interested and engaged in the oil producing business, first while a resident of Los Angeles, and afterwards at Tulsa, Oklahoma, where he was well known as a wealthy and prominent citizen and in which place he died March 12, 1929, aged 71 years. While a resident of Pueblo he was commissioned a Colonel on the Staff of the Governor of Colorado.

**FAMILY OF EMILY WARDER MORRIS,
DAUGHTER OF REV. WALTER WARDER**

Emily Warder—Born in Mayslick, Ky., Nov. 24, 1811.

Married John Morris, son of David Morris, April 10, 1834.

They had children as follows:

Mary Warder Morris—Born July 1, 1835; died July 7, 1879; aged 43 years. Married Rev. E. Alward, Aug. 16, 1855.

William Warder Morris—Born April 19, 1840; died Aug. 22, 1904; aged 64 years. Married Adaline Winifred Chew, Feb. 1, 1867.

Maria Warder Morris—Married Watson B. Farr.

There were four other children born to John and Emily Morris whose names are not known.

The writer has been unable to obtain more than meagre data and information concerning the Morris family. He has been unable to locate any members of the family, descendants of Emily Warder now living. What information he has was obtained from his cousin, Mrs. Maria Farr, daughter of Emily Warder, and from Mrs. Charles R. Morehead and Mrs. Sallie Newman, daughters of William V. Morris, in 1874, more than fifty years ago. They were then residing in St. Louis, Mo. What he gives will be largely from memory.

Emily Warder, daughter of Reverend Walter Warder, was born November 24, 1811, in Barren County, Kentucky. She married John Morris, brother of William V. Morris. They had several children among whom were the following:

Mary Warder Morris, born July 31, 1834, and died at Wathena, Kansas, July 7, 1879. She married Reverend E. Alward, a Baptist minister who graduated in the first class that went out from William Jewell College at Liberty, Mo. Of Mary Warder, his wife, a biographer says: "With this beloved servant of Christ for nearly twenty-four years she wrought in the vineyard of the Master. She was always hopeful, always cheerful, and always a source of strength to her husband—a help-mate, indeed. As a church member. She was active and untiring. Her life was a sermon; both in her home and in the various fields where her husband was pastor her loving Christian influence was a blessing to her children and her large circle of acquaintances."

Maria Warder Morris, and the daughter of John Morris and Emily Warder, married Watson B. Farr, prominent and wealthy banker and business man of New York City and St. Louis,

Missouri. Maria Farr was a handsome woman, the Kentucky type of beauty, of presence, sprightly mind, and attractive personality. These qualities made her successful and popular in the higher social circles in which she moved. She had no children, but her circumstances enabled her to assist most generously in the education of the children of her sister, Mrs. Mary Alward. One of the daughters she took with her to Germany to finish her art education at Dresden.

William V. Morris married Lemire Warder, daughter of John Warder and Ann Elliott, December 30, 1819. This was his first wife. Lemire Warder Morris died September 27, 1823. William V. Morris married Louisa Warder, sister of Lemira Morris. Louisa was his second wife.

I have found record of only two children born to William V. Morris. One was Lemira Morris who married Charles R. Morehead, Jr., on the 28th day of February, 1836, at Richmond, Mo. Lemira Morris, wife of Charles R. Morehead, Jr., was born on the 14th day of October, 1837, at Mays Lick, Ky.

Sarah Morris, another daughter, was born May 15, 1842. She married Henry L. Newman, born July 24, 1835.

Mr. Charles R. Morehead, Jr., and Henry Newman, under the name of Morehead & Newman, were for several years engaged in the wholesale grocery business in St. Louis.

Morehead, Newman & Farr were also engaged in banking business in that city.

John and William V. Morris were sons of David Morris. David Morris was born December 19, 1746, and died in 1798, married Mary, daughter of John and Anna Shotwell, December 26, 1769.

They had eight children, as follows:

Anna Morris, born August 25, 1774.

James Morris, born August 1, 1779.

John Morris, born September 12, 1781.

David Morris, born March 4, 1784.

Sarah Morris, born July 17, 1786.

Joseph Shotwell Morris, born Mch. 29, 1789.

William Van Horne Morris, born February 5, 1792.

A daughter, Mary Morris.

All were born in New Jersey, but the three younger ones, Joseph, William, and Mary, who were born in Mason County, Kentucky.

David Morris served in Captain Benjamin Lang's Company, First Regiment, Essex County, New Jersey Militia, during the Revolutionary War. This is taken from the Records of the State of New Jersey. He moved to Mays Lick with the Shotwells and Drakes after the war.

William V. Morris served as Sergeant in Captain Bott's Company, Second Regiment, Mounted Kentucky Volunteers, in the War of 1812, and also as Quarter Master of that regiment, and as Second Lieutenant in Captain Sprigg's Company, Louisiana Militia, from December 17, 1814, to February 14, 1815. He was wounded in the battle of New Orleans. He captured, in the War of 1812, a sword, a field glass, and an Episcopalian Prayer Book. The sword is in the possession of H. L. Newman, son of Henry Newman, the field glasses are in the possession of Charles Morehead Nebeker, his great-grandson, and the prayer book is in the possession of Charles Morehead Newman, his grandson.

Lemire Morris Morehead, daughter of William V. Morris, and wife of Charles R. Morehead, Jr., was a daughter of the Society of the American Revolution and a real daughter of the Society of the War of 1812.

William V. Morris was named for Rev. William Van Horn, an early pastor of Mays Lick Baptist Church, of which church William V. Morris was for the most of his long life a devoted and leading member.

Rev. T. Z. Cody, in his History of Mays Lick Baptist Church, says of him:

"W. V. Morris, in many respects, was a remarkable man. In addition to a legal training, he had passed the rough but practised school of the War of 1812. He had read extensively and knew men and things. His knowledge was of the minute, accurate kind. He was not burdened down by the weight of his knowledge, but had mastered it and could turn it to a practical purpose. Cool, calm, quiet, calculating, exact in everything. He had a very strong resolution and was always moved by a purpose. Men felt that behind his quiet manner was an indomitable will. Of course he made money and prospered in his business and men leaned upon his advice. There was nothing rash about him, either in word or deed. Before taking a step he weighed all sides carefully, and having decided upon a course, it was not to be retracted.

He was full of resources and unchangeable in his convictions.

"He possessed the rare faculty of bringing men to his purpose and holding them there till it was accomplished, and so could multiply his influence."

He was largely instrumental in carrying on the work of the pioneer Drakes, Shotwells, Morris, and Warders, in building up the little Mays Lick Baptist Church until at one time it

had grown to be the largest church of that denomination in Kentucky.

FAMILY OF MARY ESTHER WARDER

Daughter of Reverend Walter Warder, wife of David Runyan.

Mary Esther Warder was born January 29, 1820. Married David Runyan. They had no children.

FAMILIES ALLIED TO THE WARDER FAMILY

FAMILIES ALLIED TO THE WARDER FAMILY

Closely allied to the Warder family by marriage are the Elliott, Shotwell, Morris, Morehead, and Russell families, all well known and distinguished in the annals of the States of Kentucky and Missouri. The writer feels sure that such genealogical data as to these related branches of the Warder family as he has been able to gather from what he believes have been reliable sources will be of interest to the readers for whom this work has been undertaken. To collect and arrange the facts has involved the expenditure of much time and patient labor. Of particular interest is the Elliott family. The two Warder brothers, John and Joseph, sons of the Revolutionary Joseph Warder, Sr., having married the sisters, Ann and Fanny Elliott, daughters of Elizabeth Pepper Elliott.

ELLIOTT FAMILY

General Roger Elliott, half-brother of Governor Alexander Spotswood, of Virginia.

The Virginia family of Spotswood owned for several generations a fine portrait of a man in armor, said traditionally, to be that of a General Elliott, half-brother of Governor Spotswood. This portrait, together with those of Governor Spotswood, was presented by the late Major Philip A. Spotswood, to the State of Virginia, and is now one of the most interesting in the State Gallery. Little was known of General Elliott until recently. Miss Edith Elliott, of Camberly, England, kindly furnished the informa-

tion given below: William Elliott, Esq., of York Buildings who is mentioned, appears to have been associated with Governor Spotswood in his iron ventures. This William Elliott had a son, who was Attorney General of North Carolina, and died in 1856 (See William and Mary Quarterly 11, 101-105). The "cousin" John Graham, named in his will, came to Virginia as an agent for Spotswood, and was once a professor at William and Mary College.

WILL OF ROGER ELLIOTT

This is the last will and testament of me, Roger Elliott of Barnes, in the County of Surrey, made this seventh day of March, in the twelfth year of the reign of our Sovereign, Lady Anne, by the grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Italy. Queen, defender of the Faith, Anno Domini, 1813. First, I resign my soul to Almighty God, steadfastly believing through the merits of my Saviour, Jesus Christ, to obtain pardon for all my sins, and I desire to be buried privately, as my executors hereinafter named shall think fit, and whereas I have intermarried with Charlott, the daughter of Mr. William Elliott, and have already made provision and settlement for her in case she shall happen to survive me, of two hundred pounds per annum in annuities; now I do further hereby give unto my said wife all my goods, plate, and furniture of and in my house or tenement where I now live in, at Barnes, in the said County of Surrey, with all her rings, watches, jewelry, and other things whatsoever there.

Item. I give and bequeathe to my son, Granville Elliott, and to his heirs forever, all that my aforesaid messuage, or tenement, gardens, and lands lying in Barnes aforesaid, with the appurtenances which said messuage and premises being copyholds, I have duly surrendered to the use of my will.

Item. I give and bequeath to my brother, Alexander Spotswood, in case my children shall die before they come to their ages of one and twenty years, unmarried, all the profits of my real and personal estate for and during the term of his natural life, and no longer, and from and after my said Brother Spotswood's decease, I give and bequeath all my real and personal estate whatsoever to my loving father-in-law, Mr. William Elliott in York Buildings, and to his heirs, executors, and administrators forever.

I give to my cousin, James Grahame, twenty pounds to buy him mourning.

Item. I give to my sister, Margaret Andrews, the summe of three hundred pounds, and to my brother, Alexander Spotswood, the sum of five hundred pounds.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year first above written, and then published and declared the same to be my last will and testament.

R. ELLIOTT.

At London, March the Seventh, one thousand, seven hundred and thirty years, I have made my will this day, and calling to remembrance that there is a sum of money due to me by my brother, Colonel Alexander Spotswood, Governor of Virginia, near to, but not exceeding, two hundred pounds, I do hereby acknowledge the debt, seeing there is no other note, bond, or vouchers for it and will and allow the same should be paid him over and above what legacy, etc., he may be entitled to by my aforesaid will, in witness whereof I have signed this day and place aforesaid.

Signed, sealed, published, and declared by R. Elliott.

This will was probated at Somerset House, London, November 16, 1784, and copied by Edith Elliott from the original.

The seal was copied in the first instance by the Richmond Herald of Arms, College of Arms, London.

Catherine Mercer married, first, Elliott; second, Robert Spottswood.

Roger Elliott, Governor of Gibraltar, 1710, was the son of Catherine Mercer and Mr. Elliott.

Alexander Spotswood, Governor of Virginia, was the son of Catherine Mercer and Robert Spottswood. Charlotte, daughter of William Elliott, of Wells, married Sir Gilbert Elliott of Stobs.

Sir Gilbert Elliott of Stobbs, and his wife, Eleanore, daughter of William Elliott, of Wells, had the following children:

John Elliott, William, Gilbert, Archibald, Charles, Garvin, George, and Margaret, wife of J. H. Bishop.

John Elliott, the son of Gilbert Elliott, and his wife, Eleanore, married Elizabeth Pepper, the daughter of Benjamin Pepper.

They had the following children:

Elizabeth, married Thomas Wheeler.

Anne, married John Warder, a Baptist minister.

Fanny, married Joseph Warder, a brother of John Warder.

Benjamin, married Emma Roth.

John Elliott was an officer in the Colonial Army, engaged in the French and Indian War, and died while in military service. All of the descendants of Joseph Warder, Jr., and Rev. John Warder, sons of Joseph Warder, Sr., Revolutionary soldier, are, through Ann and Fanny Elliott, direct descendants of this ancient and honorable family of Elliotts.

For this reason the writter has given space to the above somewhat lengthy genealogy of the Elliott family, the Warder descendants of Joseph and John Warder will appreciate his efforts in that behalf.

Elsewhere is given the data of the families of John and Joseph Warder and their wives, Ann and Fanny Elliott.

THE SHOTWELL FAMILY.

In tracing the genealogy of the family of the Reverend John Warder and Ann Elliott it is interesting to note the relationship by marriage with the Shotwell family of Mays Lick and afterwards of Missouri.

I have already told the story of the first settlement of Mays Lick by the Drakes, Morrisises

and Shotwells about 1788. The Morrisises and Shotwells intermarried with the Mays Lick Warders. They were the original founders of the Mays Lick Baptist Church in 1789. John Shotwell and David Morris were brothers-in-law. They emigrated from Essex County, New Jersey, and settled at Mays Lick in Mason County in 1788. They were of English descent. Both were Revolutionary soldiers from New Jersey, as the records of that state show.

David Morris was born December 19, 1746; married Mary Shotwell, sister of John Shotwell, December 16, 1769; and died in 1798.

John Shotwell married Abigail Shipman. He died in the year 1826 at Mays Lick, Ky. The names of their children are unknown except Jabez Shotwell, born November 28, 1791.

Elizabeth Elliott Warder, a daughter of Rev. John Warder, was born October 9, 1795. Jabez Shotwell and Elizabeth Elliott Warder were married May 27, 1818, at Mays Lick.

Jabez Shotwell died November 10, 1871.

Elizabeth Elliott Shotwell died December 8, 1852.

They had the following children:

Esther Ann Shotwell was born February 18, 1817.

John W. Shotwell was born August 10, 1820.

William Van Horne Morris Shotwell was born July 31, 1823.

Benjamin Elliott Shotwell was born November 19, 1825.

John Warder Shotwell was born July 4, 1828.

Jabez E. Shotwell was born December 5, 1830.

Charles H. Shotwell was born June 25, 1833.

Fanny Elizabeth Shotwell was born April 3, 1837.

Marriages.

Luther Fairfax Warder and Esther Ann Shotwell were married February 21, 1833, in Mays Lick, Kentucky, and moved from there to Missouri on November 4, 1834.

William Van Horne Morris Shotwell and Amanda Magee were married October 31, 1855, in Ray County, Missouri.

John Warder Shotwell and Julia E. Devlin were married in Richmond, Mo., February 14, 1861.

Jacob E. Shotwell and Billie W. Hall were married January 8, 1856, in Lafayette County, Missouri.

Charles H. Shotwell and Allie E. Wolick were married June 24, 1865, in Mississippi.

Fanny Elizabeth Shotwell and Milton F. Royal were married May 5, 1857.

Deaths.

Jabez Shotwell, Jr., died November 10, 1871.

Elizabeth Elliott Warder Shotwell died December 8, 1852.

Esther Ann Shotwell Warder died November 15, 1841.

Luther Fairfax Warder died August 16, 1846.

Benjamin Elliott Shotwell died May 2, 1849.

John W. S. Shotwell died October 1, 1826.

Allie E. Wolock Shotwell died March 13, 1875.

Bettie Hall Shotwell died March 12, 1908.

Amanda Magee Shotwell died February 1, 1911.

Luther Fairfax Warder, Sr., was born in 1846. Esther Ann Shotwell born February 28, 1817, in Mays Lick, Kentucky.

Luther Fairfax Warder, Sr., and Elizabeth Ann Shotwell were married February 21, 1833, at Mays Lick, Kentucky, and removed to Missouri on November 4, 1833.

They had one son, Luther Fairfax Warder, Jr., born in Richmond, Missouri, November 12, 1837.

Luther F. Warder, Sr., married as his second wife a Miss Woodward, daughter of George Woodward, of Richmond, Mo. They had children as follows:

A daughter—no date given.

George Walter Warder, born in the year 1844, died February 8, 1907, at Kansas City Mo. He married a Miss McWilliams.

George W. Warder and Luther Fairfax Warder, Jr., were half-brothers. Through the kind assistance of Miss Lucy Shotwell of Richmond, Mo., the writer has been enabled to add a brief biography of Colonel George W. Warder.

BIOGRAPHY OF GEORGE W. WARDER

Of George W. Warder, son of Luther Fairfax Warder, Sr. Miss Lucy Shotwell says: "I never knew George W. Warder, lawyer and au-

thor. He was a half-brother of my first cousin, Luther T. Warder, Jr. He was at one time a wealthy man. His financial failure was caused by the buliding of the 'Warder Grand' opera house in Kansas City. It was said that he was a very handsome, distinguished looking gentleman, educated, polished, refined, of innate gentility—a real Lord Chesterfield. I take the following from the Kansas City Star, of February 8, 1907:

'Colonel George W. Warder.

'George W. Warder was born in Richmond, Mo. He was a graduate of the University of Missouri. After he finished his education, he located at Chillicothe, Mo., where he practised law for several years. About thirty years ago he came to Kansas City and engaged in the real estate business.

'Mr. Warder married Miss Virginia McWilliams of Richmond, Mo. She died several years ago. One daughter, Miss Virginia Warder, twenty-two years old, survives her father. She lives in this city.

'Few men in Kansas City were known better than Colonel Warder. His career will be a part of Kansas City's history. His personality was a cherished memory to all who knew him. Until misfortune overtook him a few years ago he was identified with everything that helped make Kansas City a thrifty, growing town.

'In misfortune, as in the brighter days, he retained a cheerful view of life.

'In the days just before and just after the boom in Kansas City, Colonel Warder was a wealthy man. He was one of the town's capitalists then, an enthusiastic, saving man, and he had inherited some money. During the boom he had put his savings into real estate and then he became rich.

'The Author of Many Books.

'Kansas City Star, February 8, 1907:

'Colonel Warder was a poet, novelist, and dreamer of science. George W. Warder was a prolific writer. At least six of his books are in the public library. Here are the titles: 'The Universe a Vast Electric Organism,' 'Starway to the Stars,' 'The Cities of the Sun,' 'Invisible Light,' 'Utopian Dreams and Lotus Leaves,' 'The New Cosmogony of the Electric Theory of Creation.'

'Colonel Warder's first volume of poems, 'Eden Dell or Louis' Wanderings, and Other Poems,' published in Kansas City, in 1878, was dedicated to his wife.

'First Stanza—

'Thou angel of my better world,
Where joy and peace their flag unfurled
Beside my hearth! Thou love impearled
Upon my life!

Deep when the heart throbs rise and swell,
I feel the witchery and the spell
Of thy fair face I loved so well—

My darling wife.

Last Stanza—

The Minstrel's Farewell
The echoes die, the harp is still,
Its cadence hath no power to thrill,
'Twas music caught from yonder rill
That sunbeams kissed and let it fall.
It came, it went—its music blent
With shadows of the firmament.
The end is silence. God hath meant
That silence soon shall come to all.

THE MOREHEAD FAMILY.

Among the early Virginia and Kentucky families closely allied to the Warder family there is none more distinguished than the Moreheads.

The line in America is traced to Charles Morehead, who emigrated from Scotland in 1630 and located in the Northern Neck of Virginia. The family was one of affluence and connected with the peerage as shown by their coat of arms, the motto being Ausilia Dei (By Divine Aid). The early Moreheads intermarried with the Turners, another old and highly related family of Virginia. James Turner of Virginia, moved to North Carolina about 1810 and became Governor of the State.

A Turner descendant, Elizabeth Turner, married Josept Morehead of Virginia, who was the ancestor of Governor John M. Morehead of North Carolina, and his brother, James Turner Morehead, was a member of Congress from the same state. Another daughter, Mary Turner, married Joseph Charles Morehead, whose descendants moved to Kentucky.

James Turner Morehead, a son of Armestead Morehead, was a Governor of Kentucky. His sister, Margaret Morehead, was married to Rev.

William Warder, of Mason County, Kentucky. Governor James Turner Morehead was later a U. S. Senator from Kentucky.

His cousin, Charles S. Morehead, was also a Governor of Kentucky and a Member of Congress.

Another brother of Armestead and Charles Turner Morehead, Colonel, a revolutionary hero, had a grandson, General S. B. Buckner, who was a Governor of Kentucky. He was also a General in the Confederate Army and nominee of the Sound-Money Democrats for President of the United States.

CHARLES R. MOREHEAD, JR.

Charles R. Morehead, Jr., was a son of Charles R. Morehead, Sr., and Fanny Warder, his wife, was born on the 28th day of February, 1836, at Richmond, Mo. He married Lemire Morris, a daughter of William V. Morris and Louisa Warder, his wife. It will thus be seen that he was a descendant of the Warders by two lines of descent, his wife being a distant relative of his mother. He always expressed himself as feeling pride in his ancestry, and did much to collect and preserve the records and traditions of the Morehead and Warder families. The writer is indebted to his efforts in that behalf for important facts and data contained in this history.

In a letter to me dated at El Paso, Texas, October 6, 1896, Mr. Charles Morehead says: "I feel greatly interested in my mother's family and am glad to get any information I can. Those whom I have known were the best people I have ever known, on both my father's and mother's side as far as I know or have ever heard. They were all old line Whigs. My father finally affiliated with the Republicans and voted with them. I have been voting with the Democrats, but this silver craze staggers me. I personally hope for the election of Mr. McKinley."

Of the family relationship Mr. Morehead further wrote as follows:

"I am a grandson of Reverend John Warder who moved from Barren County, Kentucky, to Lafayette County, Missouri, in 1825. My father moved from Bowling Green, Kentucky, the following year to Lexington, Missouri. His name was Charles R. Morehead, Sr. He was a cousin

of James T. Morehead and Charles S. Morehead, both Governors of Kentucky. General S. B. Buckner's mother was my father's sister. My wife is a daughter of William V. Morris and Louisa Warder. She was born in Mays Lick. She and I are your second cousins. Rev. William Warder, our great uncle, married a sister of Governor Charles S. Morehead. My grandfather Morehead and his two brothers moved from Virginia and settled at Bowling Green, Kentucky, in 1811. We have only one child living, Ida Morehead, married to Mr. Byrd Aquila Nebeker of San Jose, California, October 16, 1889. Mr. Nebeker is in the lumber business and they reside at Santa Monica, California. I have no uncles on my mother's side living and but one aunt. She has given us according to what she has gotten from her father which may be interesting to you, as follows, which I give you from memory. 'The original Warder of our line was Sir Philip Warder, who married a Fairfax. He settled in Baltimore prior to the Revolution; in company with him were Thomas and William Fairfax, who afterward settled in Virginia. He had three sons, Walter, Joseph and Philip. Walter went to Boston and engaged in the shipping business. Philip went to Virginia. Joseph, our great-grandfather, also went to Virginia. He married Esther Ford and settled in Fauquier County, Virginia. They were all Episcopalians at that time.' (Here follows the names of the children of Joseph Warder and Esther Ford).

This letter practically agrees with and confirms several matters of family history which I have gathered from various sources and I regard the statements as reliable.

Mr. Charles R. Morehead, Jr., was a very successful and able business man and man of affairs, occupying many positions of trust and honor, in all of which he proved himself worthy and efficient in the highest degree. He was a man of forceful character, strong individuality, and a born leader of men. He first engaged in commercial business in Kansas City, Mo., where his sterling qualities soon placed him in the front ranks of the business leaders of the city. He also gave freely of his time and means in civic matters.

In 1868, then a young man, he was the Democratic nominee for Mayor of Leavenworth, to

which office, after a stirring campaign, he was elected by a handsome majority. The Leavenworth Times of April 8, 1868, opposition organ, said of him:

"He has never been known as a politician. He is a young man and entirely inexperienced as a politician. And yet he carries Leavenworth by a majority almost unparalleled. Mr. Morehead is a man above reproach. Among the business men of the West he stands the peer of any. As a citizen and gentleman we know of none more universally respected and beloved.

"We feel assured that the popular confidence will not be misplaced when bestowed upon such an honorable citizen, true patriot, successful merchant and honorable gentleman as C. R. Morehead."

In 1881 he removed with his family from Leavenworth, Kans., to El Paso, Tex. Here he organized and became the President of the State National Bank which position he filled until his death. He at once became a leader in all movements to promote the growth and welfare of El Paso and later on was elected Mayor of that city. The El Paso Morning Times of Oct. 16, 1909, says of him: "For twenty years he was the dominating influence in the business and political career of the town. He laid the foundation of El Paso's present splendid public school system. He gave fifteen years of constant study and work to the schools. For years he was the whole school administration and he worked at it day and night. Mr. Morehead was again and again importuned to run for Mayor, but he consented to serve only one term and during that term he performed a service to the people of El Paso that should forever command their gratitude. It was due to his efforts that El Paso is now getting as fine drinking water as can be found in the West. He closed the vicious dance halls and reformed the morals of the town. He was instrumental in securing a fine federal building for El Paso. He has been a city builder in every sense of the word. He has been El Paso's most valuable citizen and has placed the impress of his personality upon every page of the town's history."

Mr. Morehead was a Mason of high rank. In 1883 a Thirty-second Degree Scottish Rite Mason. In 1895 elected Knight Commander Court of Honor. In 1897 elected Grand Cross of Court

of Honor, Inspector General Thirty-third Degree, by the Supreme Councils, Washington, D. C.

Coroneted Honorable Inspector General on the 3rd day of March, 1898, by A. B. Chamberlain, Thirty-third Degree Inspector General of Texas at Galveston, Texas.

THE RUSSELL FAMILY.

The Russell family of St. Louis became related to the Warder family through the marriage of Harriet Elliott Warder, daughter of Reverend John Warder, to William H. Russell, as follows:

William Hepburn Russell was born in the State of Vermont, January, 1812, and died at Palmira, Mo., in the year 1870.

Harriet Elliott Warder, daughter of Reverend John Warder, was born January 9, 1813, and died 18——.

William Hepburn Russell and Harriet Elliott Warder were married on July 9, 1839.

They had the following children:

John Warder Russell, born March, 1836.

Charles Benjamin Russell, born September 3, 1838.

Tillie Russell, born 1840.

Fanny Russell, born 1842.

William H. Russell, Jr., born 1844.

Marriages.

John Warder Russell married Julia McCormick.

Charles Benjamin Russell married Beadie Ford.

Tillie Russell married Webb M. Samuel.

Fanny Russell married a Mr. Davis.

THE MORRIS FAMILY.

The Morris family was another of the first families of Mays Lick that were related to the Warder family by the marriage of Lemire Warder, a daughter of Reverend John Warder, to William V. Morris, first wife, and the marriage of Louisa Elliott Warder, her sister, to William V. Morris, second wife, and by the marriage of Emily Warder, a daughter of the Rev. Walter Warder, brother of Rev. John Warder, to John Morris. John Morris and William V. Morris were descendants of David Morris. Lemire and Louisa Elliott Warder were cousins of Emily Warder.

David Morris and his wife, Mary Shotwell, together with the Drake brothers, to whom he was also related, and also with the family of

John Shotwell, moved from Essex County, New Jersey, and settled at Mays Lick, Kentucky, they being the first settlers there and organizers of the Mays Lick Baptist Church.

THE WARDERS OF PHILADELPHIA

The foregoing part of this History and Genealogy has been confined to the Virginia branch of the English Warders descended from Philip Warder and Mary Fairfax. Another branch of the family settled in Philadelphia about the year 1699. The writer has recently obtained through a historical association in Philadelphia a very complete and reliable history of this coordinate line of Warders. While the two branches were probably not closely related, the researches of the genealogists who have made a study of the records of both families trace them to the same original English ancestors.

Concerning the early antecedents of the family the writer of the Records of the Philadelphia Warders says:

"The Warder family came into England with William The Conqueror, and it is said that Wardour Castle in Hampshire was originally built by them. A coat-of-arms was confirmed to Chidioke Warder in 1585. He was a cousin and heir-at-law of John Warder of Wilts County, or Wiltshire. Very similar was the Coat-of-Arms of Sir Edward Warder, Kt. who died in 1645. The coat-of-arms of Sir Chidioke Warder was granted by Queen Elizabeth and is said to have been for some service rendered that sovereign. It is also suggested that the fleur-de-lis in the charm of the coat of arms was in honor of military service rendered Queen Elizabeth in and of the French and the Talbot heads, herds of dogs had reference to the celebrated pack of one hundred sixty-two, Talbot hunting hounds owned and kept by Baron Avoundel of Wardour, though this may not be authentic. Sir Edward Warder, who died in 1645, was buried in the College Chancel of All Saints Church, Oxford."

Willoughby Warder was the original founder of the Philadelphia branch of the Warder family, just as Philip Warder, who married Mary Fairfax, was the original founder of the Virginia

Warders. A very careful search of family records and genealogy demonstrates conclusively that the Warders in America are descendants of these two ancestors.

The Virginia Warders were Episcopalians, while the Philadelphia Warders were of the Quaker sect. It is claimed that Willoughby Warder came over in the "Canterbury," the same ship in which William Penn arrived on December 3, 1669. About the same time we are told that a Richard Warder of Arundel, England, probably a brother of Willoughby Warder, arrived in Philadelphia. None of his descendants is known to be living.

In 1702 Willoughby Warder became the owner of a three-hundred-acre plantation in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. He died in 1781 at an advanced age. His wife died at the age of ninety-two. His home was known as "Grove Place." He is said to have had three sons who probably came over with him in the "Canterbury," Solomon, Willoughby, Jr., and John, and one daughter, Rachel.

The name of John was always a familiar one in the Warder family. The son John became a man of prominence in Philadelphia, where he settled. In 1713 he was chosen a member of Common Council, a responsible post, a life office which he held for over a third of a century, being senior member of the body at his death. He was chosen, in 1728, a member of the Assembly of Pennsylvania, and was at one time designated by that body to sign the provincial currency. He seems to have left no children.

Rachel Warder, daughter of Willoughby Warder, married Samuel Baker. Among their direct descendants was George Sharswood, of Philadelphia, who became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and a jurist and legal author of great learning and distinction.

Of Solomon Warder's family little is known. The other son of Willoughby Warder, Sr., found-

er of the Philadelphia Warder family in America, had but one child, a son, Jeremiah Warder. While still a youth he moved down from Bucks County, Pennsylvania, to Philadelphia to learn a trade. His commercial beginnings were humble. He first entered the hat trade in which he prospered exceedingly, then a general merchant and importer, and his commercial dealings extended to all parts of the world reached by the merchant ships of that period. He laid the foundation for a fortune and organized a business to be conducted by the family for three-quarters of a century. Late in life Jeremiah Warder gave one-half of the business to his two sons, Jeremiah, Jr., and John Warder, the firm name then becoming Jeremiah Warder & Sons.

Jeremiah Warder, Sr., had married April 13, 1735, Mary Head, daughter of John Head, a leading Philadelphia merchant. They had eleven children, including Jeremiah, Jr., and John, members of the firm of Jeremiah Warder & Sons. Many of their descendants are living in Philadelphia. Space forbids consideration of these descendants other than the sons, Jeremiah, Jr., and John.

Jeremiah Warder, Jr., after completing a classical education, became a partner with his father, under the firm name of Jeremiah Warder & Son, which later became Jeremiah Warder & Sons, when his younger brother, John Warder, entered the firm. Much of the wealth of these partners had been invested in England. The younger brother, John Warder, was sent to England to look after the business of the firm, where he remained for ten years, married, and had children. His wife was Ann Head of Ipswich, Suffolk County. They had ten children, four born in England, and six in Philadelphia. The eldest of these was Jeremiah, born at Croydon, near London, June 19, 1780, and with his father became a member of the firm of John Warder & Sons. For ten years he was a director of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance in Lewis and Granting Annuities. In 1830 he went West and settled at Springfield, Ohio, where he died September 11, 1849.

He married February 14, 1805, Ann Aston, who was born December 27, 1781, and died August 11, 1871. Their family was a large one, embracing twelve children—five daughters and seven sons. Of the sons, the most eminent

was John Aston Warder. As he was without doubt the most distinguished member of the Philadelphia branch of the Warder family, I feel that it is appropriate and proper for me to give space in these notes for such a biography of his life as I have been able to obtain from the sources at my command

DR. JOHN A. WARDER.

Of the sons of John Warder, the most eminent was the eldest, John Aston Warder, who was born January 19, 1812, and died July 14, 1883. After graduating from Jefferson Medical College, he located in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he entered upon the practice of his profession.

But it was as an horticulturist and forester that he gained his largest fame. He was, by instinct, a naturalist, and his earliest acquaintance, as a boy and young man, with Audubon, Machaux, Nuttall, Bartram, and Darlington, had served to accentuate his natural propensity in that direction. He was one of the founders of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society and of the Wine-Growers' Association; was president for many years of the Ohio Horticultural Society; served as Vice-President of the American Pomological Society; was chiefly responsible for the establishment, at Philadelphia, in 1876, of the American Forestry Society; took the lead in the formation, at Cincinnati, in 1882, of the American Forestry Congress; was Honorary President of the Ohio State Forestry Society, etc.

As a writer upon Horticulture and Forestry, he had an international reputation. In 1850 he began the publication of the Western Horticultural Review. In 1854, in conjunction with James W. Ward, he established the Botanical Magazine and Horticultural Review. The United States Government published, in 1865, a report on "Flax and Hemp," prepared by him. His "Hedge Manual" appeared in 1858, and his American Pomology, Part 1, "Apples," in 1867. In the year last mentioned, also, he published an edition of Alphonso Du Breuil's "Vineyard Culture." A report upon "Forests and Forestry," followed his visit to the Vienna Exposition in 1873, he having been a United States Commissioner thereto.

He was deeply interested in many of the sciences, and in all matters of an educational na-

ture. Among the learned bodies of which he was a member were the following: The Cincinnati Astronomical Society, The Western Academy of Natural Sciences, The Cincinnati Society of Natural History, etc. He was also identified with the direction of the Old Cincinnati College, and later, with both the Ohio and Miami Medical Colleges. He served, moreover, for years on the local school board in Cincinnati.

After a lengthy residence in the last mentioned city, he removed to the nearby town of North Bend, settling on the farm—which he called "Aston"—previously belonging to President William Henry Harrison. Here his death took place in July, 1883.

Dr. Warder married Elizabeth Bowne Haines, May 12, 1836, daughter of Reuben and Jane (nee Bowne) Haines, and a member of the well known Haines family of Germantown. She was born April 4, 1817, and died February 8, 1891.

To them were born seven children, of whom the only survivor is John Haines Warder, M. E., who is Secretary of the Western Society of Engineers, 1735 Monadnock Block, Chicago, Ill.

The latter's eldest brother, Reuben Haines Warder, who was born February 12, 1843, and died unmarried December 26, 1908, was engaged in business for some time in Cincinnati, Ohio, and later in Terre Haute, Indiana. Subsequently he filled the post of Superintendent of the Cincinnati Parks, and later from 1902 until his decease, was Superintendent of Lincoln Park, Chicago. He had inherited his father's propensity for horticulture and forestry, and his chief attainments were in that direction. Mr. Warder was unmarried.

His next younger brother, Robert Bowne Warder, who was born March 28, 1848, and died July 23, 1905, graduated from Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana, 1866 (receiving the degree of A. M. in 1873), and from Harvard University (B. S. in 1874), specializing in Chemistry. He also studied in Germany, 1874-5. He was professor of Chemistry in the University of Cincinnati, 1875-9; Haverford College, 1879-80; Purdue University, 1883-7, and Howard University, Washington, D. C., 1887-1905. He was also State Chemist in Indiana while living in that state. He was a Fellow of the American Academy for the Advancement of Science (and Vice-President for Chemistry in 1890), and a member of the American Chemical Society; the German

Chemical Society, etc. He was one of America's most eminent scientists. Professor Warder's widow—maiden name, Gulielma M. Dorland—resides at Narberth.

In conclusion the author and compiler of this work states that he has been able to collect and record the matter herein only by the expenditure of much time and labor and the expense of travel and investigation of records. He acknowledges with thanks the assistance that has been given him by several members of the Warder family, especially Mrs. Lewis of Germantown, Philadelphia, daughter of Joseph W. Warder, D. D., of Louisville, Kentucky, Miss Jane Shotwell, descendant of Rev. John Warder of Richmand, Missouri, Mrs. J. W. Vick of Russellville, Kentucky, and Mrs. Ernest Warder of Glasgow, Kentucky, descendants of Joseph Warder, Jr., of Glasgow, Kentucky, and to Mrs. W. B. Smith, of Glasgow, mother of Mrs. Ernest Warder, to Mrs. Hattie E. Stone of Nashville, Tennessee, daughter of Dr. Walter Warder of Maysville, Kentucky, and to Mrs. Corrie W. Harris, granddaughter of William H. Warder of Chicago. I have obtained helpful assistance from the "Morehead Family Records," compiled by Mr. Charles R. Morehead, who married Fanny Warder, daughter of Rev. John Warder of Missouri, especially as to the descendants of Rev. John Warder, who married Ann Elliott, and families allied to the Warder family by marriage. Also from letters of Col. George W. Warder, who in company with Mr. Charles S. Morehead, visited Wiltshire, England, the original seat of the Warder family, the progenitors of the Warder family in America. I have, in person, and with the assistance of an expert genealogist, carefully examined the genealogical records in the Newberry Genealogical Library, in Chicago, as well as the official records of Fairfax and Fauquier Counties, Virginia, Maysville and Glasgow, Kentucky; also historical records of Baltimore and Philadelphia; also monuments and gravestones of Warder ancestors in Barren and Mason Counties, Kentucky.

From these and other reliable sources I have obtained the facts contained in the above pages and believe that in the main they will be found reasonably correct, and that they fairly represent the character and accomplishments of that branch of the Warder family descended from Philip Warder and Mary Fairfax, and from their

son, Joseph Warder, Sr., Revolutionary ancestor who married Esther Ford. As stated in the beginning, this has been the intent and purpose of the writer. None of these descendants has been intentionally omitted except in cases where it has been impossible to obtain reliable data and facts.

There are doubtless members of other branches of the family whose names are unknown to the writer and concerning whom it has not been practicable to obtain satisfactory genealogical data either from those who are living or from authentic records of the past. This is especially true of Virginia where there are descendants of the original Warders in America,

but belonging to lines other than that to which I have confined my investigations in this History and Genealogy.

The biographical matter contained is taken from reliable sources, including Spenser's History of Kentucky Baptists, Rev. Z. T. Cody's History of Mayslick Baptist Church and extracts and clippings from various newspapers, pamphlets and other publications and manuscripts all of recognized credibility.

For lack of space much interesting matter has been omitted but enough has been retained to be representative of this family of pioneers first from England to Virginia, from Virginia to Kentucky, and later some of them to Illinois.

THE AUTHOR.

WM. H. WARDER, MARION LAWYER, DIES MONDAY

Was Well Known in Cairo and Southern Illinois

The relatives of Attorney William H. Warder, 77, and his many friends in Cairo were shocked by the news of his sudden death at Marion Monday afternoon. He was the brother of ex-senator, Walter Warder, of this city. His death occurred from a heart attack that came without premonitory warning of any kind, and has cast a shadow of grief over the entire community where he lived and throughout all Southern Illinois, where he has spent his entire life and where he has been known and loved by a host of personal and political friends. In community, social, church and political life he has always been recognized as a leader.

William H. Warder came of good old Virginia stock. He was a direct descendant of the Warder Fairfax family of Fauquier county, Virginia, many of whom had emigrated to Kentucky after the revolution, his great-grandfather having been a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

His parents, Joseph and Ann Warder in 1851 emigrated from Mason county, Ky., and settled on a farm in Johnson county, Ill., a few miles from Vienna. Here, laboring on the farm in summer and attending the district school

in winter, William H. Warder spent his early boyhood years. When fourteen years of age he entered the Southern Illinois Normal University at Carbondale, where after four years of study he graduated with highest honors of his class. After graduation he became the principal of the Jonesboro public schools for two years. He then commenced the study of law in the office of his brother, Walter Warder, then practicing law in Marion. After completing his studies he was admitted to the bar of Williamson county where he continued in active and successful practice of his profession until the very day of his death.

He was recently honored as dean of the Williamson County Bar Association and was the oldest practicing attorney in the county. He served as president of the Southern Illinois Bar Association, was the Democratic candidate for congressman from the 25th district, being defeated by an overwhelming Republican vote and was four times selected as a delegate from Illinois to the national Democratic convention and had attended every convention for the past 50 years.

He was elected twice to the state legislature and became a member of the judiciary committee.

He was a Mason, Elk, Knights of Pythias and member of the Christian Church.

Beside his brother, he is survived by three daughter, Miss Laura Belle Warder, Mrs. Fred Stotlar, and Mrs. Hosie Ferrell.

Arrangements for the funeral have not been announced.

The Cairo Citizen
June 9 1936.

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IN VIRGINIA, KENTUCKY
AND ILLINOIS

BY WALTER WARDER
CAIRO, ILL.



WALTER WARDER

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